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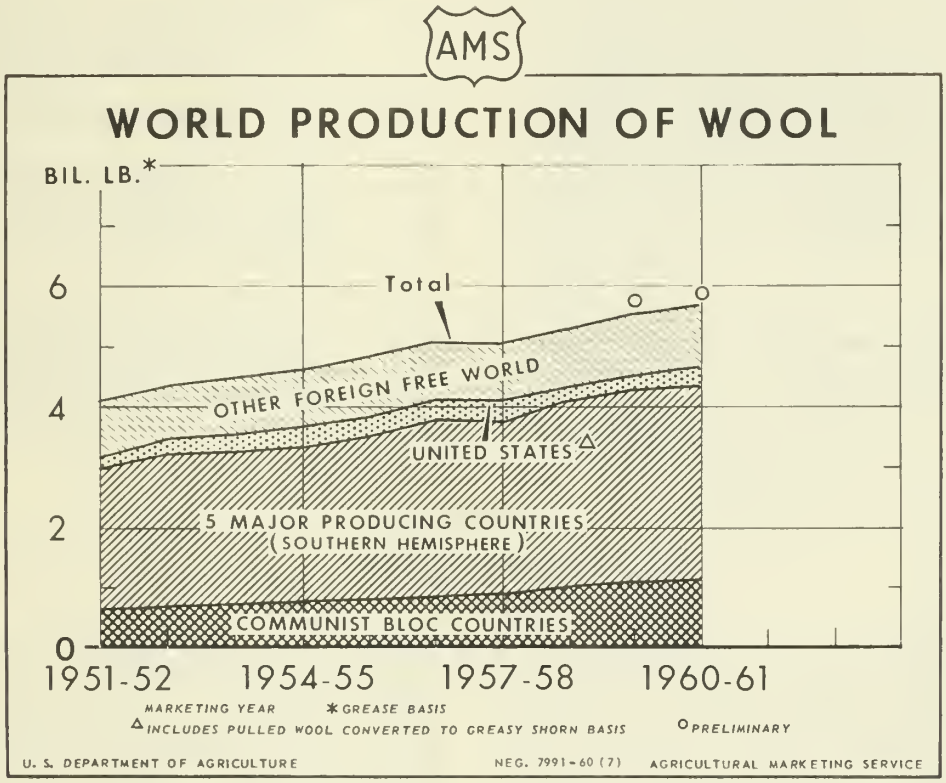
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The WOOL SITUATION

August 1960
FOR RELEASE
AUG. 9, P. M.

In this issue:
United States Domestic
Wool Consumption

TWS-52



World wool production for the 1960-61 marketing year is estimated at a record 5,625 million pounds, grease basis (3,210 million pounds, clean content), 1 percent more than last year and 38 percent more than in 1951-52.

Production of wool in the Communist Bloc countries has increased 88 percent in the last 10 years, primarily due to the doubling of output in the U. S. S. R. During this same period the free-world production increased 30 percent, mainly due to a 36 percent increase in the five major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere. Production in these five countries is estimated at 3,160 million pounds for 1960-61, 70 percent of the free-world total and 56 percent of the world total.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Wool Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1959 April	1959 May	1959 June	1960 April	1960 May	1960 June
Average price received by farmers, grease basis	Cents per pound						
Unadjusted	do.	40.6	43.0	43.5	44.5	45.1	44.1
Seasonally adjusted	do.	40.7	42.0	42.4	44.5	44.0	43.1
Parity price 1/	do.	72.4	72.4	72.1	74.9	74.6	74.2
Farm price as a percentage of parity	Percent	56	59	60	59	60	59
Domestic prices, Boston, clean basis 2/							
Graded territory							
Fine, good French combing and staple	Cents per pound	116.5	122.5	122.5	118.2	116.0	115.5
1/2 blood, good French combing and staple	do.	111.3	117.5	117.5	113.8	112.5	112.5
Graded fleece							
3/8 blood, good French combing and staple	do.	96.2	102.5	102.5	109.5	109.0	108.8
1/4 blood, good French combing and staple	do.	91.9	99.5	97.5	104.5	104.5	104.5
Original bag Texas, fine 12 months good French combing and staple	do.	119.5	127.5	122.5	118.8	117.5	117.5
Imported prices, Boston, clean, excluding duty 2/							
Australian, 64's, 70's, good topmaking	do.	103.5	107.5	107.5	121.2	122.5	122.5
Australian, 64's combing	do.	98.5	102.5	102.5	116.2	117.5	117.5
Montevideo, 0's (58's, 60's)	do.	98.5	110.0	111.0	98.5	98.5	98.5
Montevideo, 2's (50's)	do.	88.3	102.5	103.5	92.5	92.5	92.5
Buenos Airs, 5's (40's)	do.	74.8	80.0	80.0	83.0	83.0	83.0
BLS wholesale price index 3/							
All commodities	1947-49=100	120.0	119.9	119.7	120.0	119.7	119.5
Textile products and apparel	do.	94.1	94.5	94.9	96.3	96.3	96.3
Wool products	do.	99.5	100.9	102.2	102.7	102.4	102.1
Wool broadwoven fabrics	do.	101.7	102.2	103.3	105.7	105.8	105.8
Personal income payments (adjusted) 4/	Billion dollars	382.0	384.8	386.8	401.9	404.7	405.8
Retail store sales (apparel group adjusted) 4/	Million dollars	1,059	1,154	1,100	1,168	1,126	
Mill consumption, scoured basis 5/							
Average weekly rate (unadjusted) 6/							
Apparel wool	1,000 pounds	5,767	5,675	5,404	5,004	5,288	
Carpet wool	do.	3,485	3,232	2,830	3,412	2,925	
Average weekly rate (seasonally adjusted) 6/							
Apparel wool	do.	5,529	5,211	4,931	4,793	4,851	
Carpet wool	do.	3,447	3,706	3,520	3,392	3,401	
Monthly aggregates 6/							
Apparel wool	Million pounds	23.1	22.7	27.0	20.1	21.2	
Carpet wool	do.	13.9	12.9	14.1	13.6	11.7	
Accumulated since January 1							
Apparel wool	do.	88.7	111.4	138.3	84.1	105.3	
Carpet wool	do.	59.1	72.0	86.2	61.4	73.0	
Total apparel and carpet	do.	147.8	183.4	224.5	145.5	178.3	
Imports for consumption, clean content							
Monthly aggregates							
Dutiable wools	1,000 pounds	9,624	10,332	7,640	6,717	4,855	
Duty-free wools	do.	20,415	17,966	17,909	12,084	10,655	
Accumulated since January 1							
Dutiable wools	Million pounds	41.5	51.8	59.5	32.6	37.4	
Duty-free wools	do.	76.7	94.7	112.6	55.6	66.3	
Total dutiable and duty-free	do.	118.2	146.5	172.1	88.2	103.7	
Manmade staple and tow prices							
Acrilan 3 and 5 denier 7/	Cents per pound	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0
Dacron, 3 denier, type 54 7/	do.	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0
Orlon, 3 denier, 7/	do.	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
Viscose, 1 1/2 denier 8/	do.	32.5	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0

1/ Effective parity prices as computed currently using base prices in effect and indexes for months indicated. These are the legally applicable parity prices for the following months. 2/ From Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market. 3/ U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 4/ U. S. Department of Commerce (seasonally adjusted annual rates). 5/ On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products. 6/ 4 or 5 weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter. 7/ From Modern Textile Magazine. 8/ From Textile Organon.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 3, 1960

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SUMMARY

Prices received by producers for shorn wool can be expected to decline seasonally during the next few months. This price movement will probably be similar to the pattern of a year ago, when prices in the fall and winter months were 4 to 6 percent below those of midsummer. Significant changes in world prices could cause domestic prices to change more than seasonally as domestic prices tend to follow those in the world markets.

The Boston market has been inactive during the last several weeks caused in part by mill vacations, indicated lack of sufficient new orders for wool products, and a cautious attitude of buyers who were waiting for price patterns to develop in world markets as 1960-61 clips are sold. Activity on domestic wools has been at the local levels where demand has been strongest for the medium wools. This has resulted in the narrowing of the price differential between fine and medium wools. In many instances medium wools have sold for more than they brought a year ago, while fine wools sold for less than a year before. In contrast, Australian fine wools selling in limited quantity have been above a year ago, widening the price differential between domestic fine wools and foreign fine wools.

World wool prices were relatively stable from the Easter holidays until late June. Since then prices eased an average of 5 percent. World prices are expected to continue at present levels until the opening of the 1960-61 marketing season in Australia in late August after which trade sources expect a slightly easier tone to prevail. With the rate of mill activity in the chief manufacturing countries slowing up, demand for the 1960-61 record wool production can be expected to be somewhat less than in the last several months. This will probably cause some further easing of world wool prices in the coming months.

The average price received by growers for shorn wool sold during the 1959-60 marketing year was 43.3 cents per pound, grease basis, 19 percent more than the year before. On the basis of this price, the incentive payment for the 1959-60 marketing year for shorn wool will be 43.2 percent of the dollar returns each producer received from the sale of shorn wool. The payment on sales of unshorn lambs to compensate for the wool will be 75 cents per hundredweight of live animals sold.

U. S. mill consumption during January-May 1960 totaled 178.3 million pounds, scoured basis, 3 percent less than a year before. Apparel wool consumption amounted to 105.3 million pounds, 5.5 percent less than a year ago, while carpet wool use totaled 73.1 million pounds or 1.5 percent more than the first 5 months of 1959. The seasonally adjusted average weekly rate of apparel wool consumption in May 1960 was 1 percent more than in April, but 7 percent less than the May 1959 rate. The average weekly rate of carpet wool consumption seasonally adjusted for May 1960 was approximately the same as for April but 8 percent less than the May 1959 rate. If apparel and carpet wool mill consumption continue at the seasonally adjusted rates of the first 5 months of 1960, the year's total would be around 410 million pounds compared with 431 million pounds in 1959.

Production of woolen and worsted fabric during the second quarter of 1960 probably equalled or exceeded the first quarter of 1960. Slightly more than the seasonal decline in fabric production can be expected during the second half of 1960. First quarter production of woolen and worsted goods amounted to 73.5 million linear yards, compared with 72.5 million in the first quarter of 1959 and 70.3 million in the fourth quarter of 1959.

First quarter imports of wool manufactures had a raw wool content of 40.9 million pounds, 46 percent more than the first quarter of 1959. Imports of woven fabrics, carpets and rugs, knit wearing apparel, yarns and tops were all above a year ago while imports of noils and wastes were less.

Reflecting smaller wool imports and mill consumption and larger imports of wool manufactures, mills are working down stocks of wool. Imports of raw wool at 103.7 million pounds, clean content, during the first 5 months of 1960 were 29 percent below a year ago. Dutiable wool imports during January-May 1960 totaled 37.4 million pounds, 28 percent less than a year earlier, duty-free imports amounted to 66.3 million pounds, 30 percent less.

The estimated 1960 United States shorn wool production is 265.3 million pounds, grease basis, 3 percent more than 1959 and the highest since 1946. On a clean basis, this year's shorn wool production is equivalent to 119.4 million pounds compared with 115.7 million pounds in 1959. The number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1960 is estimated at 32.1 million head, 4 percent more than 1959. The average weight per fleece is 8.26 pounds compared with 8.31 pounds in 1959.

World sheep numbers increased during 1960 for the thirteenth consecutive year. Foreign Agricultural Service estimates the total at 983 million head, 1 percent more than in 1959. The preliminary estimate of the 1960-61 world wool production by the Foreign Agricultural Service is a record 5,625 million pounds, grease basis (3,210 million pounds, clean), or only about 1 percent above the 5,575 million pounds (3,185 million pounds, clean) of a year ago. This includes the 1960 clips of the Northern Hemisphere and the 1960-61 clips of the Southern Hemisphere.

THE DOMESTIC SITUATION

BOSTON MARKET INACTIVE

The Boston market has been relatively inactive during the last several weeks caused in part by mill vacations, indicated reluctance on the part of mills to buy additional wool because new orders on fabrics are not as large as anticipated early, and a cautious attitude of buyers who were waiting for price patterns to develop in world markets.

This slowing up in activity has resulted in only limited sales of wool in the Boston market. However, sales activity continued at the local or producer level. At this level demand has been strong for the medium wools--3/8 and 1/4 - blood wools. As a result the prices for the medium grades have been increasing since April while those for finer wools have been decreasing. The price differential between the fine and the medium grades has narrowed to 6 to 10 cents (clean basis), compared with 20 to 25 cents a year earlier. In many instances the prices received for fine and 1/2 - blood wools have been less than a year ago while those of 3/8 and 1/4 - blood wools have been equal to or above those of year ago.

In contrast to the movement of prices for domestic wools, prices for Australian wools on the Boston market held relatively stable. Australian 64's to 70's, as well as all other grades, are higher than a year ago. The price differential between domestic fine wools and foreign fine wools has widened. The Statistical Summary Table Part I - Prices and table 1 show these price patterns. Also shown in table 1 are prices of selected South American wools. During the last several months there has been very little activity on these wools. Estimated prices of these wools indicate that they are generally selling below year-ago levels.

The Boston market is expected to continue inactive for the next few weeks. Indicated supplies of raw wool

Table 1 .--Price per pound of selected imported wools, clean basis (American yield), excluding duty, at Boston, 1959-60

Item	1959 April	1959 May	1959 June	1959 July
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
Australian				
64's, 70's warp and 1/2 warp	108.5	112.5	112.5	116.5
64's 70's good topmaking	103.5	107.5	107.5	111.5
64's combing	98.5	102.5	102.5	106.5
58's, 60's combing	93.5	97.5	97.5	101.5
Montevideo				
0's (58's 60's)	98.5	110.0	111.0	111.0
1's (56's)	93.8	105.9	107.0	107.0
2's (50's)	88.3	102.5	103.5	103.5
3's (46's, 48's)	78.0	90.0	91.0	91.0
4's (44's)	76.3	85.1	86.0	86.0
5's (40's)	76.3	85.1	86.0	86.0
Buenos Aires				
5's (40's)	74.8	80.0	80.0	83.6
5's(40/36's)	72.8	78.0	78.0	83.0
	1960			
Australian				
64's, 70's warp and 1/2 warp	126.2	127.5	127.5	127.5
64's 70's good topmaking	121.2	122.5	122.5	122.5
64's combing	116.2	117.5	117.5	117.5
58's, 60's combing	111.2	112.5	112.5	112.5
Montevideo				
0's (58's, 60's)	98.5	98.5	98.5	97.5
1's (56's)	98.0	98.5	98.5	96.6
2's (50's)	92.5	92.5	92.5	91.2
3's (46's, 48's)	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5
4's (44's)	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5
5's (40's)	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5
Buenos Aires				
5's (40's)	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0
5's (40/36's)	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0

From Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market.

in the hands of dealers and manufacturers appear to be adequate to meet current needs. Buying for specific needs will continue but heavy activity on the remaining part of this year's domestic clip can be expected to come later in the summer and fall as buyers will probably wait for the opening of the 1960-61 Australian marketing season in late August for indications of trends in world wool prices.

AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY GROWERS IN JULY: 42.8 CENTS

Average prices received for shorn wool during the early months of the present domestic marketing season--April through June--were above those of the previous season. However, in July the average price received--42.8 cents per pound--was down from the 44.1 cents received in June 1960 and also less than July 1959. This was the first month since March 1959 that the average price received was less than the same month a year earlier.

Grower's prices can be expected to decline at least seasonally during the next several months. Prices can be expected to follow the same pattern as that of last year, when prices were 4 to 6 percent less in the fall than in early summer. The seasonal movement could be altered by significant changes in the level of world prices.

Prices received by growers for shorn wool follow a seasonal pattern. The seasonal index based on data for the period 1948-60 indicates prices are seasonally higher from May to August and are seasonally lower from November to February. In the last few years, the seasonal high has usually occurred in July, the low in February.

In recent years this seasonal pattern has been shifting. During 1948-50 highs occurred during March and June. The pattern then shifted to a peak in June during the next 5 years. In 1956, the high or peak in the seasonal pattern shifted to July where it has since remained. A shift in the low point has also occurred. From 1948 to 1952 the low was in October. During the next 5 years the low shifted gradually from October to February. Also during this 12 year period there has been a narrowing of the differential in the seasonal adjustment factors causing a flattening-out in the season variation. The National Wool Act may have caused these shifts. For the highs have occurred during the early part of the marketing year, the lows near the end (see tables 2 and 3).

GROWERS' PRICE AVERAGED 43.3 CENTS FOR 1959 SEASON

Prices received by growers for shorn wool sold during the marketing year April 1959-March 1960 averaged 43.3 cents per pound, grease basis. This was 19 percent

Table 2.--Average price per pound received by farmers for shorn wool, United States, adjusted for seasonal variation, 1948 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1948	41.3	41.2	42.5	44.2	46.3	49.0
1949	50.5	53.0	51.4	50.6	49.9	48.1
1950	49.7	50.1	50.9	52.3	53.7	55.4
1951	97.6	103.6	109.6	107.8	102.0	98.1
1952	60.5	56.6	53.5	50.9	51.8	51.7
1953	52.3	52.9	53.5	54.0	54.5	54.7
1954	53.8	53.4	52.6	53.6	53.4	53.9
1955	51.1	50.4	49.0	46.5	44.7	43.9
1956	38.3	39.9	40.3	41.3	41.6	41.4
1957	49.7	49.6	51.4	52.7	54.8	54.1
1958	47.9	44.6	41.7	36.9	35.4	37.7
1959	35.2	35.3	35.6	40.7	42.0	42.4
1960	43.7	43.6	44.3	44.5	44.0	43.1

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1948	49.7	50.1	49.6	50.2	49.5	49.6
1949	47.9	48.9	49.0	48.6	48.3	48.9
1950	57.8	61.3	67.2	72.1	76.9	84.1
1951	88.5	78.6	70.0	69.0	67.7	64.5
1952	52.5	53.5	53.2	54.0	53.9	53.4
1953	53.9	54.2	54.5	54.8	53.6	53.4
1954	53.5	53.4	53.2	52.5	51.8	51.0
1955	43.9	42.4	41.7	39.3	38.9	40.0
1956	41.2	40.8	42.5	45.1	47.1	48.5
1957	53.6	53.2	52.6	51.6	51.9	46.8
1958	36.8	37.2	36.0	36.5	35.9	35.5
1959	44.0	42.8	44.1	43.3	44.0	44.1
1960	41.5					

Table 3.--Seasonal adjustment factors for average price per pound received by farmers for shorn wool, United States, by months, 1948 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1948	99.7	101.4	103.0	101.3	102.8	103.5
1949	99.7	101.4	103.0	101.3	102.8	103.5
1950	99.7	101.4	103.0	101.3	102.8	103.5
1951	99.7	101.4	102.2	101.1	102.9	103.0
1952	99.3	99.6	100.6	100.7	102.7	103.0
1953	98.8	98.9	99.9	100.1	102.4	103.0
1954	98.4	98.8	99.7	100.1	102.1	102.5
1955	98.3	98.7	99.9	100.1	102.1	102.6
1956	98.6	98.5	100.0	99.8	101.4	102.5
1957	98.3	97.8	100.0	99.8	102.4	102.4
1958	98.3	97.6	100.0	99.8	102.4	102.4
1959	98.3	97.6	100.0	99.8	102.4	102.4
1960	98.4	97.7	100.1	99.9	102.4	102.4

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1948	101.1	98.1	97.6	95.7	96.9	98.5
1949	101.1	98.1	97.6	95.7	96.9	98.5
1950	101.1	98.1	97.6	95.7	96.9	98.5
1951	100.9	98.7	97.9	96.6	97.2	98.7
1952	101.6	99.2	98.4	97.8	98.2	98.8
1953	101.8	100.6	99.2	98.3	98.2	99.3
1954	102.0	100.6	99.2	99.2	98.4	99.0
1955	102.3	100.6	99.7	99.3	98.5	98.4
1956	102.7	101.2	99.2	99.4	98.7	98.2
1957	103.2	102.0	99.5	98.8	98.1	98.0
1958	103.2	102.0	99.5	98.8	98.1	98.0
1959	103.2	102.0	99.5	98.8	98.1	98.0
1960	103.2					

above the 36.4 cents received for the 1958-59 marketing season, which was the lowest season average price since 1941.

Monthly prices during the 1959-60 marketing year ranged from a low of 40.6 cents in April to a high of 45.4 cents in July 1959. Compared with the 1958-59 season, monthly prices of the 1959-60 season ranged from 3.8 cents to 8.7 cents more per month.

In the 11 Western States, Texas, and South Dakota--the States that account for most of the territory wool--the season average price received was 43.4 cents per pound, up from 37.3 cents in the 1958 season. For the native or fleece wool States, the average was 43.2 cents per pound in 1959 compared with 34.0 cents in 1958.

Prices received by growers for shorn wool relate to the average price, grease basis, at the point of sale out of wool producers' hands. The point of sale is usually the local market or shipping point. This is a net price after deducting marketing charges such as grading, hand-

ling, scouring or carbonizing, commissions, and transportation from the local shipping point.

1959 WOOL INCENTIVE PAYMENT RATE: 43.2 PERCENT

Shorn wool payments for the 1959 marketing year--the amount needed to bring the average wool price up to the previously announced incentive level of 62 cents per pound under the National Wool Act--will be 43.2 percent of the dollar returns each producer received from the sale of shorn wool during the year. This will result in an incentive payment to producers of $43.20 for every $100 received from the sale of shorn wool during April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960.

The payment rate on sales of unshorn lambs to compensate for the wool on them will be 75 cents per hundredweight of live animals sold. This payment is designed to discourage unusual shearing of lambs before marketing; it is determined on the basis of the average weight of wool per 100 pounds of lamb , the value of lamb wool relative to shorn wool, and the average shorn wool incentive payment per pound. County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) offices began making payments soon after July 1.

The shorn wool payment rate for the 1959 marketing year was determined on the basis of the difference between the national average of prices received by growers for shorn wool sold in the open market during the 1959 marketing year and the 62-cent per pound incentive level announced for the 1959 marketing year in September 1958. The average price received by growers was 43.3 cents per pound.

To determine the wool incentive payment for individual producers, the rate of 43.2 percent is applied to the dollar return each producer received for wool after paying marketing charges. The percentage method of payment is designed to encourage producers to do a good job of producing and marketing their wool. Under this method, the producer who gets the best possible price for his wool also gets a higher incentive payment.

Deduction of 1 cent per pound from shorn wool payments and 5 cents per 100 pounds of liveweight from lamb payments will be made for advertising, promotion, and related market development activities on wool and lamb. This program (under Section 708 of the National Wool Act) is carried out by the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., which was established for that purpose. Deduction from payments were approved by producers in referendums in 1955 and 1959.

The wool incentive program was authorized by the National Wool Act of 1954. Original legislation provided for a program during the 1955 through 1958 marketing years. This was extended in 1958 to continue through the 1959, 1960, and 1961 marketing years. The Act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to support the price of shorn wool at an incentive level necessary to encourage an annual production of 300 million pounds of shorn wool. The Act limits the cumulative payments to an amount equal to 70 percent of the duties collected on imports of wool and wool manufactures since January 1, 1953.

Through May 31, 1960, payments under the wool incentive program for the 1958 marketing year totaled $85,100,000. Of this total, $73,700,000 was paid on shorn wool and $11,400,000 on unshorn lambs. Payment rates of 70.3 percent on shorn wool and $1.02 per hundredweight on lambs for 1958 were the highest of the first 4 years of the program. These high rates were based on an average wool price during the 1958 marketing year of 36.4 cents per pound. In addition, the payment total was increased because 1958 marketings were heavy owing to the large 1957-clip carryover, which was prompted by declining market prices. (See table 12).

Payments to producers for the first 4 years (1955 through 1958) of the wool incentive program totaled $210,660,000. . Of this, $180,332,000 was paid on shorn wool and $30,327,000 on unshorn lambs. From these amounts, $11,464,000 was deducted for the advertising and sales promotion program.

The incentive level for shorn wool for the current marketing year, which includes marketings between April 1, 1960, and March 31, 1961, is 62 cents per pound, the same as for each preceding year of the program. The program regulations for the current marketing year continue the same as for the 1959 year and earlier years.

The incentive level for the 1961 marketing year, which begins April 1, 1961, and runs through March 31, 1962, will be announced this fall. The 1961 year will be the last of the payment program under present legislation.

MOHAIR PRICES ABOVE A YEAR AGO, EXPORTS DOWN

The average price received by producers in the seven principal producing States for mohair for the 1959-60 marketing year (April 1959-March 1960) was 96.4 cents per pound, grease basis, 33 percent more than during the 1958-59 marketing year.

In Texas, which produces more than 95 percent of the domestic production, the season average price was 97 cents. Monthly averages varied from a low of 86 cents in June 1959 to a high $1.04 in January 1960.

The average price received for the 1959-60 marketing year of 96.4 cents per pound was above the support price of 70 cents provided by the payment program under the National Wool Act, thus no payments were made. This

was the fifth year of the program. Thus far no payments have been made as the average price received has been above the support price. The support price of 70 cents is continued for the 1960-61 marketing year.

Prices received for mohair in Texas during the early months of the current marketing season--April to June--were above those of the previous season but have been trending downward from $1.06 in April to 97 cents in June. In July the average price received for mohair in Texas was 87 cents, down 10 percent from June 1960 and 7 percent from July 1959.

Exports of mohair during the first 5 months of 1960 totaled 7.3 million pounds, clean content, 19 percent less than a year ago when exports were at a record high. About 65 percent of these exports have gone to the United Kingdom with the Netherlands, Japan, Italy and Belgium also taking sizeable quantities.

For other related data concerning mohair, including Boston market prices, see the table "Mohair Situation at a Glance."

1960 DOMESTIC SHORN WOOL CLIP UP 3 PERCENT

The 1960 domestic shorn wool production is estimated at 265.3 million pounds, grease basis, by the Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service. This is 3 percent more than the clip of 257.2 million pounds last year and the highest since 1946 (See table 13).

Beginning with the 1960 clip the U. S. Department of Agriculture will use a clean yield factor of 45 percent to convert the greasy shorn production to clean content. On a clean basis, this year's shorn wool production is equivalent to 119.4 million pounds compared with 115.7 million pounds in 1959.

The total number of sheep shorn or expected to be shorn in 1960 is estimated at 32.1 million head, 4 percent more than last year. The average weight per fleece is 8.26 pounds compared with 8.31 pounds for 1959.

Production in the 13 Western States, including South Dakota and Texas, is estimated at 189.2 million pounds, 6 percent more than 1959 and 15 percent above the average of 1949-58. In Texas, the leading sheep state, the clip of about 50 million pounds is 7 percent above 1959. All these Western States, except Utah, show an increase in production (See tables 14 and 15). The number of sheep shorn is up 6 percent while the average fleece weight of 8.6 pounds is about the same as 1959.

The quantity of wool shorn in the native or fleece wool states is set at 76.0 million pounds, down 3 percent from last year, but 15 percent above the average of 1949-58. The smaller production for 1960 is due to a decline in the average weight per fleece from 7.65 pounds in 1959 to 7.51 pounds in 1960 and to 1 percent fewer sheep shorn (See tables 14 and 15).

APPAREL WOOL CONSUMPTION DOWN, CARPET WOOL USE UP

U. S. mill consumption of raw wool during January-May 1960 totaled 178.3 million pounds, scoured basis, compared with 183.4 million pounds for the same period a year ago. The weekly average unadjusted rate of consumption for the first 21 weeks of the year is 8,492 thousand pounds compared with 8,734 thousand pounds for a year ago.

Mill use of apparel wool during the first 5 months of 1960 totaled 105.3 million pounds, scoured basis, 5.5 percent less than a year before. Use of apparel wool in May 1960 amounted to 21.2 million pounds compared with 20.1 million pounds in April 1960 and 22.7 million pounds in May 1959. The unadjusted average weekly rate of apparel wool use in May was below the same month a year earlier for the third consecutive month, following seventeen months in which the monthly rate was above a year earlier.

The seasonally adjusted average weekly rate of apparel wool mill consumption for May 1960 was 4,851 thousand pounds, 1 percent more than in April 1960 but 7 percent less than May 1959 (See table 16). If apparel wool mill consumption continues at the seasonally adjusted rates of the first 5 months of 1960, the year's total will be around 245 million pounds or 8 percent less than in 1959.

The January-May 1960 mill consumption of carpet wools amounted to 73.0 million pounds, scoured basis, 1.5 percent more than the first 5 months last year. Carpet wool use in May 1960 totaled 11.7 milion pounds compared with 13.6 million pounds in April 1960 and 12.9 million pounds in May 1959. April 1960 was the first month after 20 consecutive months in which the unadjusted average weekly rate of carpet mill consumption fell below the same month a year earlier.

The seasonally adjusted average weekly rate of carpet wool mill consumption for May 1960 was 3,401 thousand pounds, only .3 percent above April 1960 but 8 percent below May 1959 (See table 16). If carpet wool mill consumption continues at the seasonally adjusted rates of the first 5 months of 1960 the year's total will be about 165 million pounds or approximately the same as 1959.

FIBER USE ON THE WOOLEN AND WORSTED SYSTEM

Mill consumption of all fibers on the woolen and worsted systems during January-May 1960 totaled 305.9 million pounds, 2 percent less than the first 5 months

Table 4.--Fibers consumed in woolen spinning and worsted combing, January-May, 1958-60

Classification	Jan.-May 1958	Jan.-May 1959	Jan.-May 1960	Percent change 1960 from 1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Raw wool	125,949	183,424	178,330	-2.8
Apparel	83,278	111,379	105,276	-5.5
Woolen system	44,350	53,106	50,136	-5.6
Worsted system	38,928	58,273	55,140	-5.4
Carpet	42,671	72,045	73,054	+1.4
Noils, reprocessed and reused wool, and other animal fibers	61,071	71,412	72,199	+1.1
Man-made fibers 1/	45,733	48,686	47,262	-2.9
All other fibers (cotton, jute, other vegetable fibers)	9,084	8,577	8,116	-5.4
Total all fibers	241,837	312,099	305,907	-2.0

1/ Excludes top converted from tow without combing.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

of 1959. Raw wool's share of the total was 58.3 percent during this period compared with 58.8 percent last year. Apparel wool use was less, carpet wools more. Consumption of noils, reprocessed and reused wool was greater than a year before (See table 4).

Wool top production amounted to 55.7 million pounds during January-May 1960 compared with 59.1 million pounds for the same period last year. This 6 percent decrease in top production indicates worsted fabric production will probably be down more than woolen goods output in the next few months. During May 1960, 88 percent of the fibers being used in wool top production was raw wool, 5.4 percent manmade fibers, and 6.6 percent all other fibers (See table 17), compared with 88.1, 6.5, and 5.4 percent for May 1959.

Consumption of fiber on the worsted system (excluding manmade fiber converted to top without combing) during January-May 1960 totaled 62.4 million pounds, 6 percent less than the first 5 months last year. Shorn and pulled wool accounted for about 88 percent of the total fiber used on the worsted system in May, approximately the same as a month earlier and the year before. The share of manmade fibers in May was about the same as in April but slightly less than a year before; the share of all other fibers increased (See table 18). Total usage of wool in the grades 50's to 60's on the worsted system increased during January-May 1960 compared with a year ago, but the 60's and finer and 48's and coarser decreased.

Fibers used in the spinning of yarns on the woolen system (except carpets) amounted to 146.0 million pounds during January-May 1960, 2 percent less than the same period last year. Use of other wool (tops, noils, etc.) and reprocessed wool during the first 5 months was greater than a year before while use of raw wool and manmade fiber was less. Although the total use of manmade fibers on the woolen system is down slightly from a year ago the use of rayon and acetate is up. The shares of each of the fibers by months are shown in table 19.

Consumption of fibers in the spinning of carpet and rug yarns on the woolen system during January-May 1960 totaled 97.5 million pounds, approximately the same as a year before. Total use of raw wool in carpet yarns was more than a year before, that of manmade fibers less. During the 5 months, consumption of non-cellulosic fibers increased, that of rayon and acetate decreased. The shares of each of the fibers by months are shown in table 20.

FIRST QUARTER FABRIC PRODUCTION ABOVE YEAR AGO

U. S. production of woolen and worsted woven fabrics during the second quarter of 1960 probably equalled or exceeded that of the first quarter of 1960. Slightly more than a seasonal decline can be expected for the last half of 1960. If the decline occurs as expected the result will be that total woven goods output for 1960 will fall below that of 1959.

During the first quarter of 1960, 73.5 million linear yards of woolen and worsted fabric (except felt) were produced, compared with 70.3 million linear yards for October-December 1959 and 72.5 million linear yards for January-March 1959. Production of woven felt totaled 2.4 million pounds in January-March 1960, 5 percent below the fourth quarter of 1959 and equal to the first quarter a year ago (See table 21).

Apparel fabric production increased during January-March 1960 compared with the fourth and first quarters of 1959, while nonapparel goods declined. The decrease in nonapparel items is due to the continued decline in production of blanketing and transportation upholstery.

Output of woolen and worsted fabrics during January-March 1960 totaled 72.1 million linear yards, 5 percent more than October-December 1959 and 2 percent more than January-March 1959. Production of men's and boy's apparel items increased more than that of women's and children's. Men's and boy's woolen woven goods production increased more than that of worsted goods. The production of men's and boy's apparel fabrics was approximately evenly divided between woolen and worsted fabrics while that of women's and children's was primarily of woolen goods (See table 21).

FIRST QUARTER IMPORTS OF WOOL MANUFACTURES UP SUBSTANTIALLY

The raw wool content of imports of wool manufactures during January-March 1960 totaled 40.9 million pounds, 46 percent more than the first quarter of 1959. Imports of woven fabrics, carpets and rugs, knit wearing apparel, yarns and tops were all above a year ago; only imports of noils and wastes were less (See table 22).

Due in part to the tariff quota and the early import of woven fabrics to avoid the higher ad valorem rate, imports of woven fabrics during January-March 1960 totaled 15.1 million pounds compared with 5.6 million pounds during the first quarter last year. The first quarter imports of 15.1 million pounds were slightly less than the total for the first six months of 1959 and about equal to the year's total for 1957.

The raw wool content of imports of carpets and rugs amounted to 8.3 million pounds for the first quarter of 1960, more than 60 percent above January-March 1959 and only slightly less than the annual total during 1950-54.

The raw wool content of exports of wool manufactures totaled 1.0 million pounds during the first quarter of 1960, about 60 percent less than the fourth quarter of 1959, but 20 percent more than the first quarter of 1959. Noils and wastes account for a third of these exports, followed by carpet and rugs, woven and knit fabrics, yarns, and felts (See table 23).

Imports of wool manufactures exceeded exports by 39.9 million pounds during January-March 1960 compared with 27.1 million pounds and 20.9 million pounds during the first quarter of 1959 and 1958, respectively.

RAW WOOL IMPORTS LESS THAN YEAR AGO

During early 1959, large quantities of wool were imported at relatively low world prices. This resulted in a build up of raw wool stocks. The combination of higher current world prices than those in early 1959, less mill consumption of raw wool, and larger imports of wool manufactures indicates that dealers and manufactures stocks are being used to meet current mill needs. Reflecting this situation, raw wool imports for mill consumption during January-May 1960 at 103.7 million pounds, clean content, were 29 percent less than the same period a year ago.

Dutiable wool imports during January-May 1960 totaled 37.4 million pounds, clean content, 28 percent less than the same 5 months last year but more than 25 percent above the same period in 1958. May 1960 imports were 4.9 million pounds compared with 6.7 million pounds in April 1960 and 10.3 in May 1959.

Duty-free imports during January-May 1960 amounted to 66.3 million pounds, clean content, 30 percent less than in the same 5-month period last year, but 50 percent more than the first 5 months of 1958. Imports were 10.7 million pounds in May 1960 compared with 12.1 million pounds in April 1960 and 18.0 million pounds in May 1959.

The percentage relationship of the quality composition of duitable and duty-free imports for January-May 1958-60 are shown in table 5. Imports of dutiable wool of 60's and finer had been increasing during the last few years but were down slightly during the first 5 months of 1960. Dutiable wool imports of 56's to 60's continue to increase, those not finer than 50's to decline. The imports of named duty-free wools have increased during the first 5 months this year over the last 2 years but those not finer than 40's have decreased. Duty-free wool imports of 44's to 46's are of approximately the same percentage, those of 40's to 44's have decreased. Recent legislation provides for the permanent suspension of duties on the wools in these last 2 categories when they

are used in the manufacture of carpets, rugs, papermakers felts, and certain other products.

Table 5.--Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports, January-May 1958-60

Grade	1958	1959	1960
	Percent	Percent	Percent
		Dutiable	
60's and finer	59.3	61.4	60.2
56's to 60's	7.4	10.4	12.3
50's to 56's	9.1	6.8	7.2
40's to 50's	9.4	8.1	7.2
Not finer than 40's	14.5	12.7	11.7
Total 1/	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Duty-free	
44's to 46's	---	1.7	1.7
40's to 44's	---	5.7	5.1
Not finer than 40's	65.6	58.6	54.0
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	34.4	34.0	39.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Includes small amount of carbonized wool for which grade is not reported.

U. S. RENEGOTIATING WOOL FABRIC TARIFF

The United States Government has agreed to renegotiate the woven wool fabric tariff. It has had discussions with the various countries that export wool cloth to this country. This negotiation is a result of hearings held in December 1959 before the U. S. Tariff Commission and the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Any changes as a result of this negotiation would replace the present tariff quota which has a 25 percent ad valorem rate on woven fabrics until imports total 5 percent of the average of domestic production for the 3 preceding years, after which the rate increases to 45 percent. An exception to this is an overquota of 350,000 pounds for certain high-priced wool fabrics, on which the ad valorem rate increases to 30 percent. When this overquota is filled this rate also increases to 45 percent.

WOVEN CARPET AND RUG SHIPMENTS DOWN 12 PERCENT

Shipments of woven wool and blended carpets and rugs during January-May 1960 totaled 22.2 million square yards, 13 percent less than the 25.5 million square yards shipped the first 5 months last year. Shipments in May amounted to 3.7 million square yards compared with 4.4 million in April 1960 and 4.5 million in May 1959 (See table 6).

Table 6 .--Shipments of woven carpets and rugs, United States, by months, 1956 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.
1956	5,054	5,681	6,671	5,154	4,252	4,800
1957	4,893	5,345	5,819	5,142	4,109	3,911
1958	3,763	4,078	4,603	4,330	3,675	3,510
1959	4,419	5,243	6,000	5,356	4,474	4,770
1960	4,016	4,593	5,504	4,361	3,689	

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd
1956	3,324	5,422	5,995	6,215	4,964	5,414	63,946
1957	3,248	4,379	5,279	5,236	4,019	4,273	55,653
1958	3,090	3,999	4,903	5,714	4,718	4,982	51,365
1959	3,463	4,527	5,160	5,490	4,442	5,152	58,495
1960							

From American Carpet Institute, Incorporated.

LEGISLATION OF THE 86TH CONGRESS

The second session of the 86th Congress passed two wool bills. One, designated September 1960 as "National Wool Month," the other made permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wools and allowed the U. S. Department of Agriculture to re-establish the standards determining the grades of wool.

By joint resolution, Congress, designating the month of September 1960 as "National Wool Month," recognized the

two hundredth anniversary of wool production and wool manufacture in the United States.

Public Law 86-557 makes permanent the existing suspension of duties on wools finer than 40's but not finer than 46's when imported under bond for use in the manufacture of rugs and carpets and certain other products. Added were those coarse wools which would be used in the production of paper-makers' felts. The Act, also provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time establish pursuant to law standards for determining grades of wool. The present standards for determining grades of wool have been in effect since June 1926.

NEW TREATMENT FOR PERMANENT PLEATING WOOL FABRICS

Wool slacks and skirts can be permanently creased or pleated by a new chemical treatment developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The creases stay through long wear and exposure to rain and high humidity. If the fabric is suitably shrink-proofed the creases remain after machine washing.

The process was devised at th e Wool and Mohair Laboratory of the U SDA Agricultural Research Service in Albany, California. Dilute solutions of ethanolamine added to wool will put long-lasting creases in wool fabrics. Ethanolamine is a widely available, safe, inexpensive chemical. The treatment is applicable to fabrics that have been shrink-proofed by epoxy-polyamide resins, a method developed earlier by the Wool and Mohair Laboratory. Fabrics that have received both treatments are washable in machines, and they do not shrink or lose the creases.

ARMED FORCES USING LESS FIBERS THAN A YEAR AGO

The use of wool, cotton and man-made fibers by the Armed Forces during the first quarter of 1960 was less than the same quarter a year ago. Only 363,000 pounds of wool was used during January-March 1960 compared with 2.8 million pounds in the first quarter of 1959. However, the use of wool declined substantially after the first quarter of 1959 and has been at about the same level the last 3 quarters. Cotton use is down about 60 percent and man-made fibers use is down 17 percent from January-March 1959 (See table 24).

MIXED TRENDS IN APPAREL CUTTINGS

Cuttings of specified items of men's tailored clothing and of women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear garments for January-May 1960 show that some increased in the number of cuttings and others decreased, compared with the first 5 months last year.

Cuttings of men's suits were above a year ago. Regular-weight suits decreased and those of medium and light-weight increased, separate dress and sport trousers increased. Those trousers of 50 percent or more wool decreased, all others increased. Dress and sport coat cuttings were about the same as a year earlier, while overcoat and topcoat cuttings were above a year before (See tables 25 and 26). Cuttings of women's, misses', and juniors' dresses, skirts, and blouses increased, those of suits and coats were less than in the same 5 months last year (See tables 27 and 28).

THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION

WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS CONTINUE T O RISE

For the thirteenth consecutive year world sheep numbers in 1960 continue to increase, due mainly to larger numbers in the Communist Bloc countries. The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates the total number of sheep in the world in 1960 at 983 million head, 1 percent more than 1959 (See table 7).

The free world total is estimated at 732.7 million head in 1960 compared with 731.4 million head in 1959. Small increases in the United States, Argentina, Uruguay, Australia and New Zealand offset the decreases in Western Europe, Union of South Africa and the Free world countries of Asia. Almost 9 million of the 10 million head increase in world sheep numbers is in the Communist Bloc countries. The USSR, where numbers are up almost 5 percent, leads all other countries showing increases. Sheep numbers have increased more than 25 percent in the USSR since 1957.

WORLD PRODUCTION AT RECORD 5,625 MILLION POUNDS

The preliminary Foreign Agricultural Service estimate of the 1960-61 world wool production is a record 5,625 million pounds, grease basis, up 50 million pounds or about 1 percent from the revised estimate of 5,575 million pounds for 1959-60. Included in this estimate for 1960-61 are the 1960 clips of producing countries in the Northern Hemisphere and the 1960-61 clips of the Southern Hemisphere (See tables 8 and 29).

Table 7 .--Estimated world sheep numbers, by continent or area, 1957-1960

Area	1957	1958	1959	1960	Percentage change 1960 from 1959
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Percent
United States	30.8	31.3	32.9	33.6	+2.1
Foreign free world					
Other North America	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	----
South America	119.4	121.0	119.4	120.8	+1.2
Western Europe	80.1	78.1	80.9	79.7	-1.5
Africa	144.6	145.0	143.0	143.6	+ .4
Non-Communistic					
Asia	141.7	144.7	146.2	143.0	-2.2
Oceania	192.2	195.3	201.0	204.0	+1.5
Total	685.9	692.1	698.5	699.1	+ .1
Communist Bloc countries					
East Europe	39.3	39.1	40.9	41.6	+1.7
U.S.S.R.	108.2	120.2	129.9	136.0	+4.7
China	65.3	65.4	70.8	72.8	+2.8
Total	212.8	224.7	241.6	250.4	+3.6
Total world	929.5	948.1	973.0	983.1	+1.0

Foreign Agricultural Service.

This increase in production continues the upward trend of the last several years. Generally, the major producing countries of the world have significantly increased production during the past decade. The free-world countries have increased their production 30 percent in the last 10 years, due primarily to substantial increases in Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. The greatest increase occurred in the Communist Bloc countries, which have increased wool production by 88 percent in the last decade. The USSR and China account for most of this increase; wool production is up 98 percent in the USSR and 82 percent in China in this 10-year period.

First estimate of 1960-61 production indicates slight change from a year ago in most countries. Only the USSR Uruguay, and New Zealand show significant increases among the major producing countries; Australia, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom are the major countries, that show declines.

On a clean basis, 1960-61 world wool production is estimated at 3,210 million pounds, compared with 3,185 million pounds for the previous marketing year.

WORLD PRICES EASE

World wool prices in the Australian and London auctions, which have been relatively stable during the last few months, weakened some in late June and early July as the selling season in most of the Dominion countries came to a close. World prices can be expected to remain at approximately present levels until the opening sales of the 1960-61 marketing season begin in Australia in late August. There are trade indications that these markets--Australia, Union of South Africa, and others in the Southern Hemisphere--will open on a slightly easier tone than their closing at the end of the 1959-60 season

The rate of increase in mill activity in the chief importing and manufacturing countries has been slowing up in recent months. As a result, the demand for the 1960-61 record wool production can be expected to be somewhat less than in the last several months. This slight weakening in demand probably will cause an easing of world wool prices in the coming months, as the importing and manufacturing countries use their stocks of raw wool to meet current needs.

Table 8.--World production of wool, by marketing years, 1951-52 to 1960-61

Area	Marketing year				
	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Communist Bloc countries	608	669	724	731	800
5 Major Exporting countries	2,329	2,562	2,561	2,612	2,728
United States 1/	272	290	304	310	305
Other foreign free world	856	859	876	957	967
Total	4,065	4,380	4,465	4,610	4,800
	1956-1957	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960	1960-1961
Communist Bloc countries	862	932	1,011	1,095	1,140
5 Major Exporting countries	2,955	2,836	3,041	3,162	3,160
United States 1/	307	293	293	316	320
Other foreign free world	966	994	990	1,002	1,005
Total	5,090	5,055	5,335	5,575	5,625

1/ Includes pulled wool converted to greasy shorn basis. Compiled from reports of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Closing prices at the July London auctions were at May levels and relatively firm for both medium and crossbred fleeces. Medium fleece prices were down at the opening of the July sales but closed at prices slightly above those in May (See table 30).

The 1959-60 marketing season closed at the end of May at relatively firm prices in both the Union of South Africa and New Zealand. In both countries most of the heavy offerings of wool cleared through the market, with only the usual small carryover for the next season.

Australian auction prices closed in mid-July on slightly easier tones than those in the preceding months. Since the Easter holiday period, most prices had been relatively firm as offerings continued heavy. But in July, as the 1959-60 marketing season was closing, prices eased about 5 percent. Prices at Sydney at the close of the 1959-60 season were less than those at the close of the 1958-59 season for the fine wools, but more for the coarser grades.

Table 9.--Exports of wool, actual weight, from Southern Hemisphere surplus-producing countries, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 seasons through June 1/

Exporting country	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Australia	1,172	1,280	1,408
New Zealand 2/	381	398	416
Union of South Africa	218	243	266
Argentina	105	317	210
Uruguay	76	104	53

1/ Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa, and beginning October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay.
2/ Through April.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee and Foreign Agricultural Service.

EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL UP 1 PERCENT

Data for the 1959-60 season show exports by the 5 major Southern Hemisphere producting countries to be only 11 million pounds or less than 1 percent above the corresponding period of 1958-59, but 21 percent above the same period in 1957-58 (See table 9).

Exports from Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa were 10, 5, and 9 percent, respectively, above the same period a year ago. However, exports of raw wool by Argentina and Uruguay were 34 and 49 percent, respectively, below the corresponding period a year ago.

United States Domestic Wool Consumption

by

JAMES R. DONALD AND CHARLES E. RAYMOND

U. S. mill consumption of raw wool has been used over the years as an estimate of U. S. wool consumption. Until recently, data have not been available on the raw wool equivalent of foreign trade in wool manufactures, However, in May of 1959, the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimated the raw wool content of imports and exports of wool manufactures. 1/ A more reliable estimation of U. S. wool consumption can be obtained by subtracting the exported wool manufactures from mill consumption of wool and adding imported wool manufactures. This is hereafter designated as "domestic consumption."

The United States engages heavily in foreign trade of wool manufactures. For most years, there has been a trade balance of imports over exports. When this trade balance is added to mill consumption the decrease in U. S. domestic consumption of wool is much less severe, declining by only 11 percent from 1948-49 to 1959 instead of the 28 percent decline in mill consumption in the postwar period. On a per capita basis, domestic consumption of wool declined in the postwar period by 26 percent instead of by the 40 percent decline as indicated by mill consumption. Finally, in addition to modifying the sharp downward trend in domestic wool consumption, adjusting for the trade balance changes the direction of consumption for some years.

Before mill consumption of wool can be adjusted for imports and exports of wool manufactures, the manufactures must be converted to a raw wool equivalent basis. Estimates were made of imports and exports of both apparel wool manufactures and carpets and rugs for the period 1920 to 1959. These estimates were used to adjust mill consumption of apparel and carpet wool in order to arrive at an approximation of U. S. domestic consumption. (See table 10.)

The importance of U. S. foreign trade in wool manufactures has varied considerably over the years. However, imports of manufactures have exceeded exports each year from 1920 to 1959, with the exception of 5 years--1943 to 1947. During this 5-year period, the foreign world supply of wool manufactures was affected by World War II and exports of U. S. wool manufactures were increased by special aid programs. In general, the import balance of wool manufactures was at a relatively low level in relation to domestic consumption from 1920 to 1940 and at a much higher level in the postwar 1948-59 period.

The import balance of trade in wool manufactures was relatively stable during the 1920's averaging 36 million pounds for the period 1920-29 and representing about 9 percent of domestic consumption of 394 million pounds. When the import balance for apparel and carpet wool manufactures were considered separately, each was at about the same level in relation to domestic consumption as was the total. In terms of actual pounds, however, the import balance of apparel wool manufactures represented on the average 27 million of the 36 million pound total, whereas, apparel wool consumption represented 297 million pounds of the total domestic consumption of 394 million pounds.

The economic depression of the 1930's affected both the import level of trade in wool manufactures and domestic wool consumption. The import balance averaged 17 million pounds from 1930 to 1939, down 53 percent from the 1920-29 level, while domestic consumption averaged 341 million pounds, down 13 percent. Because the import balance dropped more than domestic consumption, the import balance averaged only 5 percent of domestic consumption. The import balance of both apparel and carpet wool manufactures also represented 5 percent of domestic consumption of each apparel and carpet wool.

During the 1940's domestic consumption increased sharply, averaging 630 million pounds annually from 1941 to 1947. For 5 years, 1943 to 1947, there was an export trade balance averaging 40 million pounds, reducing domestic consumption by 6 percent during this period.

From 1948 to 1959 the import balance of trade in wool manufactures showed a sharp upward trend though domestic consumption was trending downward. During this period the import balance increased an average of 9 million pounds per year--from 22 million pounds to 122 million pounds. Taking an average of 1948-49, because of postwar affects in 1948, domestic consumption decreased 11 percent from 624 million pounds to 553 million in 1959.

Domestic consumption did not fall as sharply as mill consumption because of the increase in the import balance. Mill consumption declined by 39 percent from 597 million pounds in 1948-49 to 431 million pounds in 1959. The import balance for the period 1948-59 was higher relative to domestic consumption than for any of the earlier periods. The balance averaged 67 million pounds or 12 percent of the average domestic consumption of 538 million pounds.

In the postwar period, import trade balance in apparel wool manufactures increased relatively more than that of carpet wool manufactures. From 1948 to 1959 the apparel

1/ See article by Wittmann in the May 1959 issue of The Wool Situation for the original series and this issue for revisions and extensions of the original series.

wool import balance increased from 15 million pounds to 97 million pounds, whereas the carpet wool balance increased from 7 million pounds to 25 million pounds.

The import balance during 1948-59 in apparel wool manfactures averaged 56 million pounds and 15 percent of average domestic consumption of apparel wool, while carpet wool import balance averaged 11 million pounds and 7 percent of average domestic consumption.

Trends in domestic consumption are easier to identify if consumption is adjusted for population growth or considered on a per capita basis. This is especially evident in the postwar period, during which population increased at a faster rate than in earlier periods.

Domestic consumption per capita averaged 3.4 pounds during the 1920's, ranging from a low of 3.0 pounds in 1920 to a high of 4.2 pounds in 1923. During the 1930's the per capita rate declined 21 percent to an average of 2.7 pounds. In the postwar period--1948-49 to 1959--domestic consumption per capita has averaged 3.4 pounds, 26 percent above the level of the 1930's.

In the postwar period, domestic consumption per capita has declined from 4.2 pounds in 1948-49 to 3.1 pounds in 1959, a decrease of 26 percent. During the same period, the total pounds of domestically consumed wool has decreased only 11 percent. On a mill consumption basis, the per capita rate dropped from 4.0 pounds to 2.4 pounds, a decline of 40 percent. The total pounds of wool consumed in mill use has decreased 28 percent during this postwar period. (See table 11 and figures 1 and 2 for a comparison of per capita domestic and mill consumption of apparel and carpet wool.)

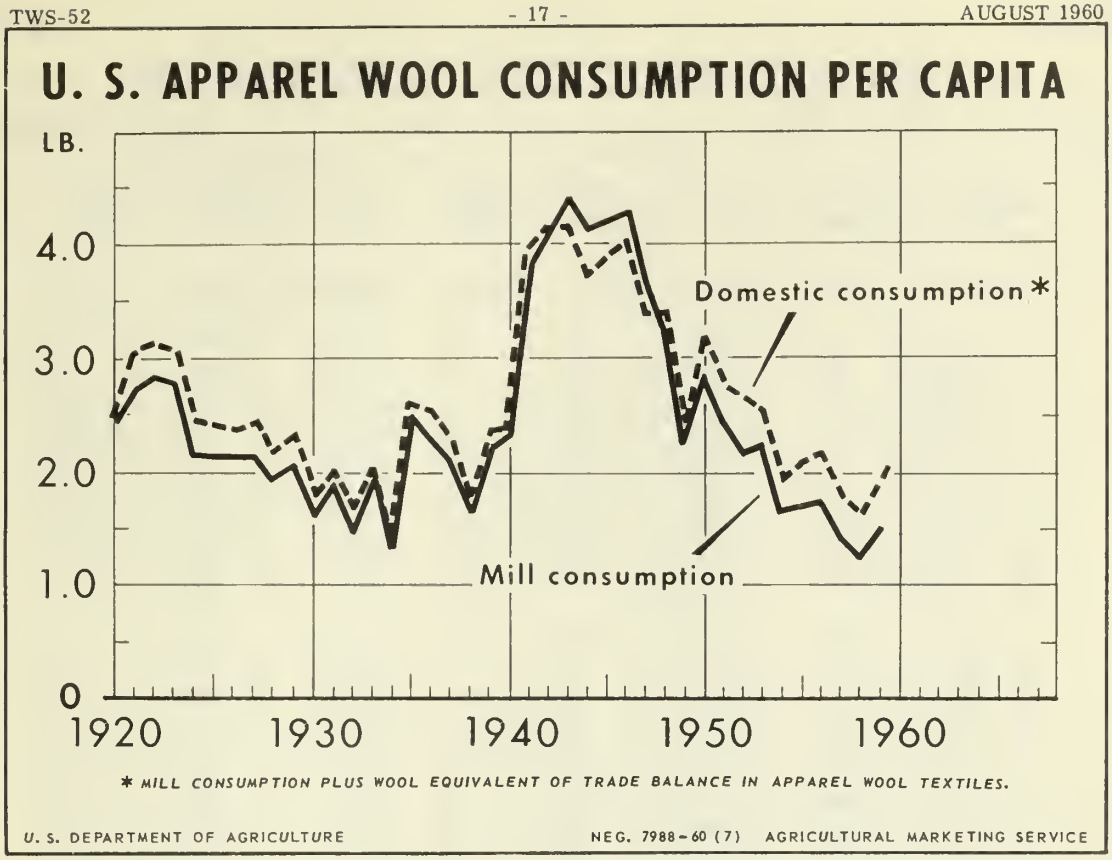

Figure 1

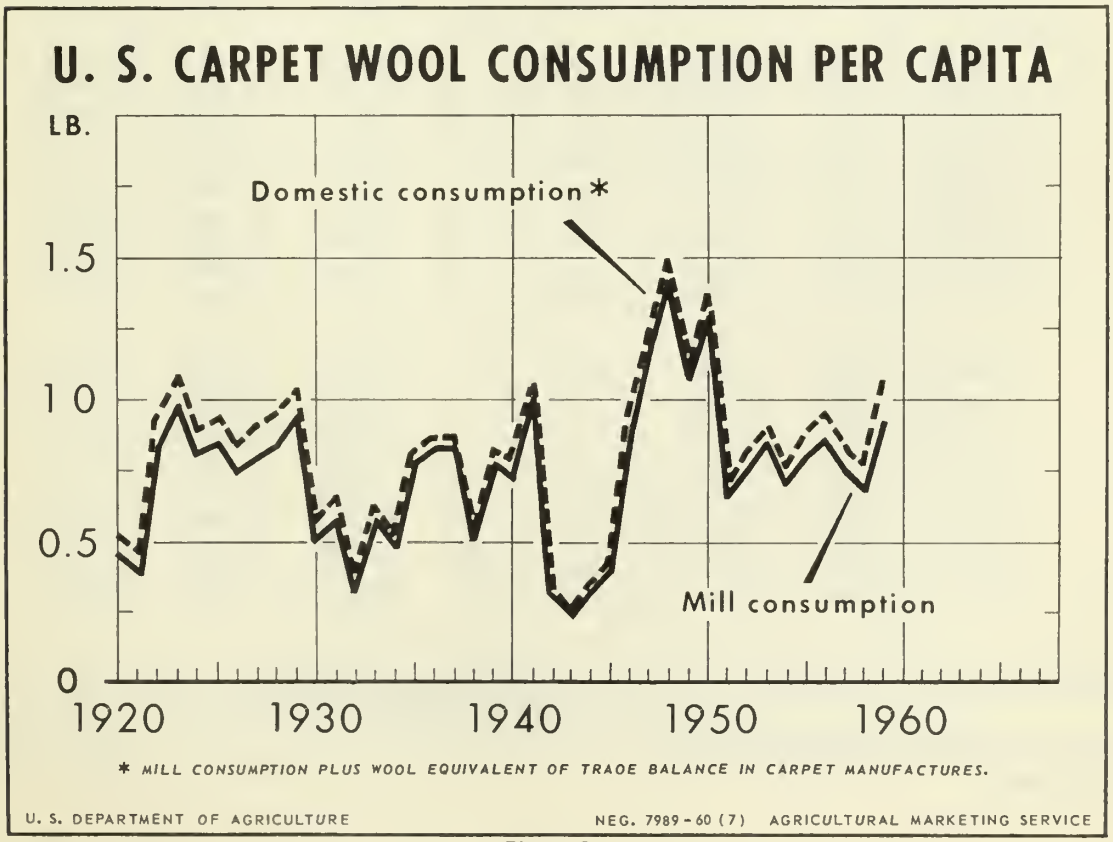

Figure 2

Table 10 .--Total domestic consumption of wool: United States, 1920 to 59

Year	Mill consumption			Trade balance			Domestic consumption 1/		
	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total 2/	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total 2/	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1920	264.3	49.9	314.2	0.6	5.2	5.7	264.8	55.1	319.9
1921	299.7	43.7	343.4	32.3	5.7	38.0	332.0	49.4	381.4
1922	312.8	93.7	406.5	30.8	7.2	37.9	343.6	100.9	444.4
1923	311.3	111.1	422.4	34.7	9.3	43.9	346.0	120.4	466.3
1924	249.7	92.5	342.2	33.8	9.4	43.2	283.5	101.9	385.4
1925	251.7	98.2	349.9	27.8	9.9	37.7	285.9	108.1	387.6
1926	254.7	88.0	342.7	23.6	11.0	34.7	278.3	99.0	377.4
1927	258.7	95.4	354.1	29.9	11.5	41.4	288.6	106.9	395.5
1928	232.4	100.8	333.2	29.1	10.8	39.8	261.5	111.6	373.0
1929	253.2	114.9	368.1	27.7	10.4	38.1	280.9	125.3	406.2
1930	200.7	62.5	263.2	16.1	7.2	23.3	216.8	69.7	286.5
1931	237.7	73.3	311.0	8.5	5.7	14.2	246.2	79.0	325.2
1932	188.5	41.6	230.1	6.5	4.2	10.7	195.0	45.8	240.8
1933	245.5	71.6	317.1	8.9	4.5	13.4	254.4	76.1	330.5
1934	167.6	62.1	229.6	6.6	2.9	9.6	174.2	65.0	239.3
1935	319.0	98.5	417.5	12.1	3.9	16.1	331.1	102.4	433.6
1936	299.8	106.3	406.1	24.1	4.0	28.1	323.9	110.2	434.2
1937	274.2	106.6	380.8	20.4	3.8	24.2	294.6	110.4	405.0
1938	219.6	65.0	284.5	8.9	2.3	11.3	228.5	67.3	295.8
1939	293.1	103.4	396.5	18.3	3.9	22.1	311.3	107.3	418.6
1940	310.0	97.8	407.9	4.5	4.5	9.0	314.5	102.4	416.9
1941	514.4	133.6	648.0	11.9	3.3	15.1	526.3	136.9	663.1
1942	560.5	43.1	603.6	1.7	1.8	3.5	562.2	44.9	607.1
1943	603.3	32.9	636.2	- 31.4	.1	- 31.2	571.9	33.0	605.0
1944	577.0	45.8	622.8	- 63.0	1.7	- 61.3	514.0	47.4	561.5
1945	589.2	55.9	645.1	- 44.1	3.6	- 40.5	545.1	59.5	604.6
1946	609.6	127.9	737.5	- 43.0	4.6	- 38.4	566.6	132.5	699.1
1947	525.9	172.3	698.2	- 34.1	4.0	- 30.1	491.8	176.3	668.1
1948	485.2	207.9	693.1	14.5	7.1	21.6	499.8	215.0	714.7
1949	339.0	161.4	500.4	26.6	6.5	33.1	365.6	167.9	533.5
1950	436.9	197.9	634.8	46.4	9.9	56.3	483.3	207.8	691.1
1951	382.1	102.0	484.2	40.4	7.9	48.2	422.5	109.9	532.3
1952	346.8	119.6	466.4	74.0	8.0	81.9	420.7	127.5	548.3
1953	358.0	135.9	494.0	47.5	9.4	56.9	405.5	145.4	550.8
1954	269.6	114.5	384.1	46.8	8.7	55.4	316.3	123.2	439.5
1955	281.2	132.6	413.8	64.0	11.9	75.9	345.1	144.5	489.7
1956	296.7	144.1	440.8	72.0	13.4	85.4	368.7	157.5	526.2
1957	240.9	127.9	368.8	67.0	13.6	80.6	307.9	141.5	449.4
1958	217.4	119.3	336.7	70.5	15.1	85.6	287.9	134.3	422.3
1959 3/	266.7	164.4	431.1	96.9	25.1	122.0	363.6	189.5	553.1

1/ Mill consumption of wool adjusted for imports and exports of wool manufactures.

2/ Totals were determined before rounding.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 11.--Per capita domestic consumption of wool: United States, 1920 to 59 1/

Year	Mill consumption			Trade balance			Domestic consumption 2/		
	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1920	2.48	0.47	2.95	0.01	0.05	0.05	2.49	0.52	3.00
1921	2.76	.40	3.16	.30	.05	.35	3.06	.46	3.52
1922	2.84	.85	3.69	.28	.07	.34	3.12	.92	4.04
1923	2.78	.99	3.77	.31	.08	.39	3.09	1.07	4.16
1924	2.19	.81	3.00	.30	.08	.38	2.48	.89	3.38
1925	2.17	.85	3.02	.24	.09	.33	2.41	.93	3.35
1926	2.17	.75	2.92	.20	.09	.30	2.37	.84	3.22
1927	2.17	.80	2.98	.25	.10	.35	2.43	.90	3.32
1928	1.93	.84	2.77	.24	.09	.33	2.17	.93	3.10
1929	2.08	.94	3.02	.23	.09	.31	2.31	1.03	3.34
1930	1.63	.51	2.14	.13	.06	.19	1.76	.57	2.33
1931	1.92	.59	2.51	.07	.05	.11	1.99	.64	2.62
1932	1.51	.33	1.84	.05	.03	.09	1.56	.37	1.93
1933	1.95	.57	2.52	.07	.04	.11	2.03	.61	2.63
1934	1.33	.49	1.82	.05	.02	.08	1.38	.51	1.89
1935	2.51	.77	3.28	.10	.03	.13	2.60	.81	3.41
1936	2.34	.83	3.17	.19	.03	.22	2.53	.86	3.39
1937	2.13	.83	2.96	.16	.03	.19	2.29	.86	3.14
1938	1.69	.50	2.19	.07	.02	.09	1.76	.52	2.28
1939	2.24	.79	3.03	.14	.03	.17	2.38	.82	3.20
1940	2.35	.74	3.09	.03	.03	.07	2.38	.78	3.16
1941	3.86	1.00	4.86	.09	.02	.11	3.94	1.03	4.97
1942	4.15	.32	4.47	.01	.01	.03	4.17	.33	4.50
1943	4.41	.24	4.65	-.23	.00	-.23	4.18	.24	4.43
1944	4.17	.33	4.50	-.46	.01	-.44	3.71	.34	4.06
1945	4.21	.40	4.61	-.32	.03	-.29	3.90	.43	4.32
1946	4.31	.90	5.22	-.30	.03	-.27	4.01	.94	4.94
1947	3.65	1.20	4.85	-.24	.03	-.21	3.41	1.22	4.64
1948	3.31	1.42	4.73	.10	.05	.15	3.41	1.47	4.88
1949	2.27	1.08	3.35	.18	.04	.22	2.45	1.13	3.58
1950	2.88	1.30	4.18	.31	.07	.37	3.19	1.37	4.56
1951	2.47	.66	3.14	.26	.05	.31	2.74	.71	3.45
1952	2.21	.76	2.97	.47	.05	.52	2.68	.81	3.49
1953	2.24	.85	3.10	.30	.06	.36	2.54	.91	3.45
1954	1.66	.71	2.37	.29	.05	.34	1.95	.76	2.71
1955	1.70	.80	2.50	.39	.07	.46	2.09	.87	2.96
1956	1.76	.86	2.62	.43	.08	.51	2.19	.94	3.13
1957	1.41	.75	2.15	.39	.08	.47	1.80	.83	2.62
1958	1.25	.69	1.93	.40	.09	.49	1.65	.77	2.43
1959 3/	1.51	.93	2.44	.55	.14	.69	2.05	1.07	3.12

1/ Per capita was determined from individual data.
2/ Mill consumption of wool adjusted for imports and exports of wool manufactures.
3/ Preliminary.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part I - Prices

Item	1959 April	1959 May	1959 June	1959 July	1960 April	1960 May	1960 June	1960 July	Latest data available as percent of a year earlier
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Percent
Boston, clean basis 1/									
Domestic									
Graded territory shorn wool									
Fine good French combing and staple	116.5	122.5	122.5	128.5	118.2	116.0	115.5	112.5	88
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	111.3	117.5	117.5	123.5	113.8	112.5	112.5	107.5	87
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	101.0	107.5	107.5	113.5	110.6	110.0	110.0	107.5	95
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	96.5	102.5	102.5	108.5	106.5	106.5	106.0	106.8	98
Low 1/4 blood	91.0	97.5	97.5	103.5	97.5	99.5	101.5	101.5	98
Common and braid	86.5	92.5	92.5	98.5	92.5	95.0	97.5	97.5	99
Graded fleece shorn wool									
Delaine	118.5	122.5	122.5	128.5	120.2	115.8	114.5	114.5	89
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	106.7	112.5	112.9	118.6	110.0	110.5	109.1	105.8	89
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	96.2	102.5	102.5	108.5	109.5	109.0	108.8	107.0	99
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	91.9	99.5	97.5	103.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	101
Low 1/4 blood	86.9	92.5	92.5	98.5	93.5	96.5	99.5	99.5	101
Common and braid	81.5	87.5	87.5	93.5	87.5	90.0	92.5	92.5	99
Original bag Texas shorn wool									
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	119.5	127.5	122.5	131.1	118.8	117.5	117.5	112.5	86
Fine 8 months (1 in. and over)	102.5	112.5	110.0	113.5	105.0	107.5	107.5	105.1	93
Fine fall (3/4 in. and over)	93.5	102.5	102.5	108.5	98.8	97.5	97.5	97.5	90
Scoured pulled wool 1/									
70's, 2 in. and longer	130.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	96
64's, 70's, 1 1/2 in. and longer	126.5	133.8	135.0	135.0	131.5	132.5	132.2	132.0	98
60's, 64's, 1 1/2 in. and longer	119.5	125.0	125.0	125.9	126.8	127.0	127.0	127.0	101
60's, 1 1/2 in. and longer	113.5	117.5	117.5	119.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	104
58's, 60's, 2 in. and longer	111.5	117.4	117.0	118.2	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	103
56's, 58's, 2 in. and longer	105.5	112.5	112.5	114.4	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	101
56's, 2 in. and longer	104.5	112.5	110.6	112.8	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.0	100
50's, 56's, 2 in. and longer	99.5	107.5	107.5	110.0	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	99
44's, 50's, 4 in. and longer	89.5	95.0	95.0	95.5	104.5	105.0	105.0	105.0	110
36's, 44's, 4 in. and longer	82.5	87.5	87.5	88.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	105

1/ From Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part II - Mill Consumption and Imports

Item	Unit	1959 March	1959 April	1959 May	1959 June	1960 March	1960 April	1960 May	1960 June	Latest data available as percent of a year earlier
Mill consumption, scoured basis 1/										
Average weekly rate during month 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	1,000 pounds	2,587	2,942	2,914	2,665	2,417	2,546	2,457		84
60's and finer	do.	1,995	2,256	2,224	2,253	1,786	2,044	2,372		107
50's up to 60's	do.	501	569	537	486	430	414	459		85
48's and coarser	do.	5,083	5,767	5,675	5,404	4,633	5,004	5,288		93
Total apparel wool	do.	3,227	3,485	3,232	2,830	3,241	3,412	2,925		90
Carpet wool 4/	do.	8,310	9,252	8,907	8,234	7,874	8,416	8,213		92
Total apparel and carpet	do.									
Monthly aggregates 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	Million pounds	12.9	11.8	11.7	13.3	12.1	10.2	9.8		84
60's and finer	do.	10.0	9.0	8.9	11.3	8.9	8.2	9.5		107
50's up to 60's	do.	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.9		90
48's and coarser	do.	25.4	23.1	22.7	27.1	23.2	20.1	21.2		93
Total apparel wool	do.	16.1	13.9	12.9	14.1	16.2	13.6	11.7		91
Carpet wool 4/	do.	41.5	37.0	35.6	41.2	39.4	33.7	32.9		92
Total apparel and carpet	do.									
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel wool 3/										
By grade										
60's and finer	do.	33.5	45.3	57.0	70.3	32.8	43.0	52.8		93
50's up to 60's	do.	26.0	35.0	43.9	55.2	25.6	33.8	43.3		99
48's and coarser	do.	6.1	8.4	10.5	12.9	5.7	7.3	9.2		88
By system										
Woolen	do.	31.1	42.3	53.1	65.9	30.1	40.0	50.1		94
Worsted	do.	34.5	46.4	58.3	72.5	34.0	44.1	55.2		95
Total apparel wool	do.	65.6	88.7	111.4	138.4	64.1	84.1	105.3		95
Carpet wool 4/	do.	45.2	59.1	72.0	86.2	47.7	61.4	73.0		101
Total apparel and carpet	do.	110.8	147.8	183.4	224.6	111.8	145.5	178.3		97
Imports for consumption										
clean content										
Monthly aggregates	1,000 pounds									
Dutiable wool										
60's and finer	do.	6,583	5,795	5,597	3,874	5,091	3,935	2,477		44
56's-60's	do.	1,371	1,055	1,274	787	1,445	848	800		63
50's-56's	do.	995	694	758	495	1,089	458	384		51
46's-50's	do.	380	261	253	131	131	188	143		57
44's-46's	do.	177	235	198	186	110	153	53		27
40's-44's	do.	573	208	341	217	296	121	186		55
Not finer than 40's	do.	1,525	1,146	1,523	1,675	812	609	489		32
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	291	173	333	275	198	149	108		32
Total dutiable wool 5/	do.	11,897	9,624	10,332	7,640	9,180	6,717	4,855		47
Duty-free wool										
44's-46's	do.	539	398	418	371	267	326	182		44
40's-44's	do.	1,318	1,146	1,358	1,209	960	863	662		69
Not finer than 40's	do.	13,930	12,485	9,872	9,868	10,251	6,178	5,709		58
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	6,259	6,386	6,318	6,461	6,612	4,717	4,102		65
Total duty-free	do.	22,046	20,415	17,966	17,909	18,090	12,084	10,655		59
Total free and dutiable	do.	33,943	30,039	28,298	25,549	27,270	18,801	15,510		55
Accumulated since January 1										
Dutiable wool	Million pounds									
60's and finer	do.	20.4	26.2	31.8	35.6	16.1	20.0	22.5		71
56's-60's	do.	3.1	4.1	5.4	6.2	3.0	3.8	4.6		85
50's-56's	do.	2.0	2.7	3.5	4.0	1.8	2.3	2.7		77
46's-50's	do.	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	.5	.7	.8		57
44's-46's	do.	.6	.8	1.0	1.2	.5	.6	.7		70
40's-44's	do.	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	.9	1.0	1.2		67
Not finer than 40's	do.	2.9	4.1	5.6	7.3	2.5	3.1	3.6		64
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	.5	.7	1.0	1.3	.5	.7	.8		80
Total dutiable wool 5/	do.	31.9	41.5	51.8	59.5	25.9	32.6	37.4		72
Duty-free wool										
44's-46's	do.	.7	1.1	1.6	1.9	.6	.9	1.1		69
40's-44's	do.	2.9	4.0	5.4	6.6	1.9	2.7	3.4		63
Not finer than 40's	do.	33.2	45.7	55.5	65.4	23.9	30.1	35.8		64
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	19.5	25.9	32.2	38.7	17.2	21.9	26.0		61
Total duty-free wool	do.	56.3	76.7	94.7	112.6	43.6	55.6	66.3		70
Total free and dutiable	do.	88.2	118.2	146.5	172.1	69.5	88.2	103.7		71

1/ On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products. 2/ Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter. 3/ Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool. 4/ Duty-free foreign wool. 5/ Includes carbonized wool which is not reported by grade.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

MOHAIR SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	1959 April	1959 May	1959 June	1959 July	1960 April	1960 May	1960 June	1960 July
Mohair									
Average price received by farmers for Texas mohair, grease basis	Cents per pound	98.0	92.0	86.0	94.0	106.0	101.0	97.0	87.0
Parity price 1/		---	---	95.4	95.4	---	---	102.0	102.0
Farmers' price as percent of parity	Percent	---	---	90	99	---	---	95	85
Boston market prices	Cents								
Texas mohair, grease basis 2/	per								
Graded	pound								
No. 1 Kid (Bulk 36's)	do.	190.0	195.0	175.0	175.0	205.0	205.0	205.0	205.0
No. 2 Kid (Bulk 32's)	do.	171.0	175.0	160.0	159.0	185.0	185.0	185.0	185.0
No. 1 Grown (Bulk 28's)	do.	143.5	145.0	140.0	139.0	147.5	147.5	147.5	147.5
No. 2 Grown (Bulk 24's)	do.	114.5	115.0	110.0	110.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5
No. 3 Grown (Bulk 20's)	do.	105.5	107.5	95.0	95.0	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5
No. 4 Grown (Bulk 18's)	do.	100.5	102.5	85.0	85.0	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5
Sorted									
40's	do.	247.0	255.0	245.0	245.0	245.0	245.0	245.0	245.0
36's	do.	237.0	245.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0
32's	do.	179.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	205.0	205.0	205.0	205.0
30's	do.	161.0	165.0	165.0	165.0	165.0	165.0	165.0	165.0
26's	do.	128.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0
22's	do.	110.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5
18's	do.	105.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5
Exports of mohair, clean content	1,000								
Monthly aggregate	pounds	2,508.7	1,168.8	734.0	489.6	3,093.3	900.7		
Accumulated since January 1	do.	7,730.5	8,899.3	9,633.3	10,122.9	6,354.2	7,254.8		
Imports for consumption, clean content									
Monthly aggregate	do.	---	---	---	---	3/	---		
Accumulated since January 1	do.	---	---	---	---	6	6		

1/ Effective parity prices as computed currently using base prices in effect and indexes for months indicated. These parity prices are the legally applicable parity prices for the following month. 2/ From Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market. 3/ Less than 500 pounds.

Table 12.--Marketings covered by and payments under the National Wool Act of 1954

Marketing year	Marketings covered by payments			Incentive or support level		Average price received	
	Shorn wool	Unshorn lambs	Mohair	Shorn wool	Mohair	Shorn wool 1/	Mohair 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1955	260.2	981.8	---	62	70	42.8	82.2
1956	7/254.3	7/1,277.1	---	62	70	44.3	84.4
1957	7/156.1	7/1,194.2	---	62	70	53.7	83.7
1958	9/ 300.1	9/ 1,316.3	---	62	70	36.4	72.3
1959				62	70	43.3	96.4
1960				62	70		
1961							

Marketing year	Payments							70 percent of specific and ad valorem duties 6/
	Rate			Amount 5/				
	Shorn wool 3/	Unshorn lambs 4/	Mohair 3/	Shorn wool	Unshorn lambs	Mohair	Total	
	Percent	Cents	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1955	44.9	77	---	50.0	7.6	---	57.6	51.5
1956	40.0	71	---	44.0	7.9	---	51.9	51.6
1957	15.5	33	---	12.6	3.5	---	16.1	47.1
1958	70.3	102		8/73.7	8/ 11.4	---	85.1	9/ 54.0
1959	43.2	75						
1960								
1961								

1/ Average price per pound received by growers for wool sold during the marketing year beginning April 1.
2/ U.S. average price per pound computed by weighting State average prices by production. Averages for 1955 and 1956 are calendar years; averages for 1957 and later years are for the season beginning April 1.
3/ Percentage needed to bring the average return per pound up to the incentive or support level.
4/ Per hundredweight of unshorn lambs sold.
5/ Payments made after the close of the marketing year.
6/ The National Wool Act of 1954, as amended, limits the accumulated total of payments under the Act on any date to 70 percent of the accumulated total, as of the same date, of gross receipts from specific and ad valorem duties on wool and wool manufactures on and after January 1, 1953. The accumulated reserve as of April 1, 1955, was 103.6 million dollars.
7/ Unadjusted for weight of unshorn lambs purchased.
8/ Through May 31,1960.
9/ Preliminary.

From Livestock and Dairy Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 13.--Number of sheep and lambs shorn, weight per fleece, shorn wool production, and price per pound received by farmers, United States, 1940-60

Year	Sheep and lambs shorn 1/	Weight per fleece 2/	Shorn wool production	Price per pound 3/
	Thousands	Pounds	Thousand pounds	Cents
1940	46,313	8.03	372,014	28.4
1941	47,722	8.12	387,520	35.5
1942	49,287	7.88	388,297	40.1
1943	47,892	7.91	378,843	41.6
1944	43,165	7.84	338,318	42.3
1945	38,763	7.95	307,976	41.9
1946	34,647	8.11	280,908	42.3
1947	30,953	8.12	251,425	42.0
1948	28,649	8.09	231,770	49.2
1949	26,382	8.07	212,899	49.4
1950	26,380	8.22	216,944	62.1
1951	27,347	8.34	228,091	97.1
1952	28,051	8.32	233,309	54.1
1953	27,845	8.34	232,258	54.9
1954	27,692	8.52	235,807	53.2
1955	27,383	8.55	234,058	4/42.8
1956	28,502	8.37	238,569	4/44.3
1957	28,531	8.25	235,509	4/53.7
1958	29,624	8.14	241,272	4/36.4
1959	30,955	8.31	257,182	4/43.3
1960	32,117	8.26	265,264	---

1/ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards. 2/ For Texas and California the weight for fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and lamb during the year. 3/ Average prices for 1943 and later years are for the marketing season April-March; average prices for earlier years relate to the calendar year. 4/ Does not include incentive payment to bring season average return to incentive level of 62 cents per pound.

Table 14.--Number of stock sheep, number of sheep shorn, and shorn wool production, Native or fleece wool States and Western sheep States, 1949 to date

	"Native" or "fleece" wool States			Western sheep States 1/		
	Stock sheep on January 1	Sheep shorn	Shorn wool production	Stock sheep on January 1	Sheep shorn	Shorn wool production
	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 pounds	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 pounds
1949	7,605	7,503	55,104	19,335	18,879	157,795
1950	7,428	7,569	56,317	18,754	18,811	160,627
1951	7,807	8,063	60,581	19,444	19,284	167,510
1952	8,440	8,830	65,952	19,504	19,221	167,357
1953	8,678	8,929	67,130	18,915	18,916	165,128
1954	8,608	8,805	66,803	18,471	18,887	169,004
1955	8,673	8,708	66,999	18,464	18,675	167,059
1956	8,867	9,221	71,516	18,145	19,281	167,053
1957	9,129	9,732	74,070	17,409	18,799	161,439
1958	9,421	10,242	75,635	17,906	19,382	165,637
1959	9,551	10,234	78,296	18,946	20,721	178,886
1960	9,432	10,118	76,030	20,049	21,999	189,234

1/ Includes South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

Table 15.--Stock sheep on January 1, number of sheep shorn, weight per fleece, and shorn wool production, United States, 1958 to date

State	Stock sheep on January 1			Sheep and lambs shorn 1/			Weight per fleece			Shorn wool production		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Me.	42	43	46	38	39	41	6.8	6.8	6.5	258	265	266
N. H.	9	8	8	8	7	7	6.8	6.9	6.8	54	48	48
Vt.	14	14	15	13	13	14	7.0	7.0	7.0	91	91	98
Mass.	12	12	12	11	11	11	7.3	7.3	7.1	80	80	78
R. I.	2	2	2	2	2	2	6.9	6.9	6.8	14	14	14
Conn.	10	10	10	9	9	9	6.8	6.9	6.5	61	62	58
N. Y.	165	168	168	156	157	155	7.5	7.7	7.6	1,174	1,212	1,172
N. J.	18	19	20	15	16	17	7.2	7.1	7.2	108	114	122
Pa.	254	259	264	234	238	243	7.6	7.6	7.4	1,778	1,809	1,798
N. Atl.	526	535	545	486	492	499	7.44	7.51	7.32	3,618	3,695	3,654
Ohio	1,077	1,055	1,023	1,172	1,157	1,127	8.0	8.0	8.1	9,352	9,277	9,116
Ind.	464	455	423	489	480	446	7.3	7.6	7.8	3,580	3,668	3,489
Ill.	570	587	587	621	606	644	7.6	7.8	7.6	4,745	4,745	4,902
Mich.	317	336	323	332	349	337	7.8	8.0	7.9	2,585	2,785	2,655
Wis.	213	213	207	231	211	206	7.4	8.1	7.9	1,718	1,706	1,619
E.N.Cent.	2,641	2,646	2,563	2,845	2,803	2,760	7.73	7.91	7.89	21,980	22,181	21,781
Minn.	750	788	827	782	826	868	7.7	8.4	8.1	6,052	6,946	7,041
Iowa	1,078	1,132	1,143	1,288	1,372	1,367	7.7	8.0	7.7	9,949	10,971	10,569
Mo.	755	755	732	812	797	777	7.4	7.5	7.3	6,006	6,003	5,692
N. Dak.	559	581	575	570	606	568	9.2	9.7	9.6	5,225	5,882	5,426
S. Dak.	1,249	1,361	1,429	1,289	1,389	1,472	8.9	9.1	8.8	11,447	12,611	13,027
Nebr.	308	351	358	620	646	647	7.2	7.4	7.2	4,443	4,749	4,670
Kans.	479	503	508	686	607	635	7.2	8.0	7.8	4,908	4,852	4,936
W.N.Cent.	5,178	5,471	5,572	6,047	6,243	6,334	7.94	8.33	8.11	48,030	52,014	51,361
Del.	5	6	6	5	6	6	6.6	6.5	6.5	33	39	39
Md.	52	47	47	46	42	42	6.7	6.6	6.5	308	277	273
Va.	333	333	340	303	303	309	5.9	5.8	5.8	1,788	1,757	1,792
W. Va.	295	289	283	268	263	258	5.4	5.4	5.4	1,447	1,420	1,393
N. C.	61	71	73	55	63	65	6.0	5.8	5.5	330	365	358
S. C.	14	13	11	13	12	10	7.3	6.8	6.5	95	82	65
Ga.	56	48	36	50	43	32	5.9	6.3	6.5	295	271	208
Fla.	9	9	9	8	8	8	4.3	4.3	4.0	34	34	32
S. Atl.	825	816	805	748	740	730	5.79	5.74	5.70	4,330	4,245	4,160
Ky.	623	604	586	598	568	539	6.8	6.7	6.7	4,066	3,806	3,611
Tenn.	319	303	279	293	279	257	5.6	5.6	5.4	1,641	1,562	1,388
Ala.	77	70	67	65	60	57	5.5	5.6	5.8	358	336	331
Miss.	110	100	94	95	85	80	5.5	5.5	5.5	522	468	440
Ark.	69	62	61	61	54	53	6.0	6.0	6.2	366	324	329
La.	95	83	78	86	75	70	4.7	4.7	4.8	404	352	336
Okla.	207	222	211	207	224	211	8.5	8.6	7.9	1,767	1,924	1,666
Tex.	4,700	5,217	5,843	5,134	5,782	6,399	7.5	8.1	7.8	38,716	46,726	49,969
S. Cent.	6,200	6,661	7,219	6,539	7,127	7,666	7.32	7.79	7.58	47,840	55,498	58,070
Mont.	1,604	1,716	1,767	1,548	1,646	1,695	10.2	9.8	10.0	15,805	16,209	17,030
Idaho.	1,029	1,060	1,071	1,028	1,058	1,073	9.8	10.1	10.4	10,103	10,727	11,171
Wyo.	2,059	2,141	2,248	2,009	2,095	2,193	10.3	10.1	10.4	20,715	21,181	22,851
Colo.	1,252	1,352	1,393	1,298	1,401	1,537	9.2	9.3	9.0	11,884	13,074	13,907
N. Mex.	1,172	1,214	1,289	1,173	1,219	1,290	9.0	9.2	9.1	10,521	11,275	11,745
Ariz	417	433	454	414	430	447	7.3	7.1	7.2	3,033	3,067	3,204
Utah	1,288	1,301	1,249	1,211	1,238	1,203	9.7	9.7	9.9	11,747	12,045	11,950
Nev.	418	405	409	397	383	382	9.4	9.3	9.8	3,732	3,552	3,733
Wash.	255	265	278	265	280	294	9.2	9.1	9.5	2,438	2,545	2,782
Oreg.	847	881	907	854	903	928	8.4	8.4	8.5	7,180	7,542	7,930
Calif.	1,616	1,600	1,712	2,762	2,897	3,086	6.6	6.3	6.5	18,316	18,332	19,935
West.	11,957	12,368	12,777	12,959	13,550	14,128	8.91	8.82	8.94	115,474	119,549	126,238
U. S.	27,327	28,497	29,481	29,624	30,955	32,117	8.14	8.31	8.26	241,272	257,182	265,264

1/ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.

Table 16.--Average weekly rate of consumption of apparel and carpet wool on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis, United States, by months, unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation, 1955 to date

Month	1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
						Apparel wool						
January	5,279	5,442	6,171	6,316	5,290	5,403	3,402	3,486	4,952	5,110	5,138	5,319
February	5,673	5,486	6,405	6,153	5,561	5,342	3,804	3,679	5,066	4,938	5,097	4,987
March	5,390	5,374	5,865	5,807	5,372	5,303	3,852	3,795	5,083	5,008	4,633	4,555
April	5,586	5,402	6,255	6,020	5,024	4,826	3,734	3,583	5,767	5,529	5,004	4,565
May	5,751	5,291	6,143	5,636	5,305	4,871	4,244	3,901	5,675	5,211	5,288	4,793
June	5,282	5,002	5,569	5,239	5,364	5,004	4,650	4,286	5,404	4,931		4,851
July	5,046	5,295	5,214	5,460	4,210	4,376	4,059	4,189	5,223	5,324		
August	5,721	5,215	5,966	5,489	4,792	4,446	4,653	4,340	5,421	5,066		
September	5,066	5,117	5,111	5,184	4,546	4,601	4,519	4,510	5,109	5,063		
October	5,621	5,672	5,921	6,054	3,624	3,732	4,234	4,384	5,172	5,376		
November	5,570	6,094	4,995	5,495	3,378	3,733	4,328	4,798	4,629	5,132		
December	5,098	5,873	5,175	5,983	3,208	3,726	4,011	4,719	4,202	4,973		
						Carpet wool						
January	2,546	2,271	3,213	2,853	2,988	2,623	2,232	1,944	3,615	3,116	4,114	3,528
February	2,540	2,165	3,362	2,849	3,330	2,784	2,410	1,992	3,646	2,981	3,761	3,058
March	2,541	2,300	2,898	2,647	3,151	2,904	2,099	1,940	3,227	2,982	3,241	2,995
April	2,555	2,415	3,037	2,903	2,859	2,768	1,522	1,489	3,485	3,447	3,412	3,392
May	2,585	2,707	2,863	3,043	2,369	2,575	1,466	1,636	3,232	3,706	2,925	3,401
June	2,251	2,642	2,363	2,823	2,049	2,502	1,599	1,972	2,830	3,520		
July	1,655	2,640	1,787	2,753	1,683	2,527	1,477	2,175	2,444	3,557		
August	2,629	2,543	3,044	2,930	2,424	2,331	2,483	2,388	3,403	3,275		
September	2,650	2,606	2,685	2,614	2,368	2,281	2,914	2,781	3,112	2,936		
October	2,976	2,787	3,206	2,974	2,368	2,197	2,852	2,660	3,075	2,898		
November	2,893	2,879	2,309	2,293	2,025	2,003	3,119	3,064	2,797	2,721		
December	2,775	2,817	2,682	2,748	1,890	1,938	2,898	2,975	3,155	3,239		

Table 17.--Percentage distribution of production of top by fiber content, United States, by months, 1956 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
	Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep												
1956	77.1	76.1	76.8	73.4	71.9	74.9	73.8	72.3	77.8	76.0	76.8	75.2	75.2
1957	78.0	77.2	72.0	71.1	71.8	71.3	72.1	66.3	69.3	65.5	66.8	68.2	71.3
1958	71.6	68.0	66.5	64.3	64.0	63.7	64.9	66.0	66.4	67.1	71.2	75.9	67.5
1959	73.9	69.5	69.1	71.5	71.2	70.9	72.2	69.7	70.6	70.5	70.6	74.7	71.0
1960	73.6	71.2	69.0	69.2	88.0								
	Manmade fiber 1/												
1956	19.0	19.4	18.3	21.9	23.2	20.7	21.5	22.7	18.8	20.7	19.7	20.9	20.5
1957	18.2	19.2	23.5	24.9	23.6	24.7	24.5	28.9	26.4	29.6	28.9	26.2	24.5
1958	24.8	26.0	26.6	29.3	26.2	25.1	23.6	25.0	25.0	25.3	24.3	20.8	25.0
1959	23.3	26.4	26.5	24.1	24.6	25.0	25.0	27.0	26.0	26.2	26.1	21.5	25.1
1960	22.0	25.2	26.6	25.4	2/ 5.4								
	Other fiber												
1956	3.9	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.7	5.0	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.3
1957	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.0	4.6	4.0	3.4	4.8	4.3	4.9	4.3	5.6	4.2
1958	3.6	6.0	6.9	6.4	9.8	11.2	11.5	9.0	8.6	7.6	4.5	3.3	7.5
1959	2.8	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.9
1960	4.4	3.6	4.4	5.4	6.6								

1/ Top combed and top converted from tow without combing.
2/ Excludes top converted from tow without combing.

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 18.--Percentage distribution of apparel wool and other fiber consumed on the worsted system, United States, by months, 1955 to date 1/

Fiber	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep:													
1955	87.4	88.1	88.4	86.9	85.1	86.5	87.3	86.8	87.4	88.6	89.9	88.7	87.6
1956	88.9	88.5	88.4	88.1	87.8	89.5	89.6	88.4	90.3	89.8	89.6	89.0	89.0
1957	89.7	89.2	86.1	86.9	86.5	86.8	88.0	83.8	84.6	82.5	85.7	81.8	86.3
1958	87.1	83.9	82.6	81.4	80.2	79.8	79.7	82.7	83.5	83.4	88.6	90.9	83.7
1959	90.5	88.0	87.4	88.4	88.2	88.3	90.2	88.9	89.2	88.9	87.7	89.1	88.6
1960	88.3	89.2	88.4	87.7	88.1								
Manmade fiber 2/													
1955	6.3	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.5	6.8	5.8	4.8	6.3	6.3
1956	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.1	4.6	5.4	5.4	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.8
1957	5.7	6.5	8.2	8.1	7.8	8.2	7.7	10.1	9.9	11.1	8.7	11.3	8.4
1958	8.5	8.7	8.7	10.3	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.0	7.2	5.8	5.1	7.0
1959	5.7	6.6	6.9	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.8	6.4	6.8	7.9	6.2	6.5
1960	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.2								
Other fiber													
1955	6.3	6.5	5.6	6.7	8.1	6.8	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	6.1
1956	4.6	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.2
1957	4.6	4.3	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.0	4.3	6.1	5.5	6.4	5.6	6.9	5.3
1958	4.4	7.5	8.7	8.3	12.7	13.8	14.2	11.2	10.5	9.4	5.6	4.0	9.3
1959	3.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.9
1960	5.5	4.7	5.6	6.9	6.7								

1/ Consumption on the worsted system is taken as the sum of top and noil combed.
2/ Does not include top coverted from tow without combing.

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 19 .--Percentage distribution of apparel wool and other fiber consumed for the spinning of yarn (except carpet) on the woolen system, United States, by months, 1955 to date

Fiber	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep:													
1955	41.9	42.0	41.4	41.1	41.9	40.2	40.3	39.2	39.3	38.2	39.8	40.1	40.4
1956	39.8	39.1	40.0	40.4	38.9	40.2	39.4	39.0	38.9	39.1	40.4	40.5	39.6
1957	39.0	39.2	39.6	38.1	37.0	37.2	36.2	35.2	35.3	34.4	31.6	33.0	36.6
1958	36.4	35.1	33.7	34.3	34.5	35.5	35.2	33.6	33.8	33.3	32.9	35.3	34.5
1959	35.6	35.3	36.4	35.8	35.5	36.6	36.2	35.2	34.8	34.6	33.9	33.8	35.4
1960	34.8	34.0	33.6	34.5	35.0								
Other wool, reprocessed wool, and reused wool: 1/													
1955	43.4	42.0	41.3	42.4	41.1	43.1	42.9	41.9	42.5	44.3	42.0	43.6	42.5
1956	43.7	43.2	42.6	42.0	42.7	41.0	42.8	42.1	41.2	40.9	38.7	41.3	41.9
1957	40.4	40.3	39.9	40.6	40.5	41.2	42.2	43.0	41.4	40.7	43.6	46.0	41.5
1958	39.9	41.7	41.7	41.6	42.4	43.0	42.3	42.2	41.8	41.5	40.8	41.8	41.7
1959	40.9	41.0	40.4	41.0	40.8	40.9	40.7	42.2	42.0	41.8	42.0	43.5	41.4
1960	40.7	42.0	42.0	42.4	42.3								
Manmade fiber													
1955	11.1	12.6	13.7	12.8	13.2	12.9	13.1	14.5	14.1	13.0	13.8	11.8	13.1
1956	11.9	12.7	12.8	13.2	13.9	14.0	13.5	14.2	15.1	15.2	15.8	13.6	13.8
1957	15.9	15.3	15.8	16.7	18.0	16.8	16.7	17.0	18.6	20.0	20.2	16.9	17.2
1958	19.6	19.6	21.2	20.2	19.3	17.7	18.8	20.4	20.4	21.5	22.3	19.1	20.0
1959	19.7	20.1	19.8	19.5	20.3	19.1	19.8	19.3	19.8	19.7	20.1	19.2	19.7
1960	20.9	20.3	20.4	18.9	18.7								
Other fiber													
1955	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.0
1956	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.7
1957	4.7	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.7
1958	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8
1959	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.5
1960	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.0								

1/ As defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939
Derived from reports of the Burea of the Census.

Table 20.--Percentage distribution of fibers consumed for spinning of carpet and rug yarns on the woolen system, United States, by months, 1955 to date

Fiber	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep													
1955	67.3	67.3	67.1	68.5	72.6	68.5	69.2	70.3	71.9	70.9	70.8	73.1	69.8
1956	73.6	74.0	76.2	71.8	73.7	74.8	71.6	72.4	70.5	71.3	67.1	68.7	72.2
1957	72.5	74.3	72.1	73.0	69.8	68.5	70.4	69.0	69.8	69.3	66.1	65.8	70.4
1958	65.6	64.2	65.5	59.2	60.5	64.9	68.9	68.9	69.0	68.5	67.4	69.9	66.5
1959	75.0	73.2	72.6	75.0	74.2	74.8	75.5	74.8	74.3	73.6	72.2	73.8	74.0
1960	77.4	75.3	72.8	74.9	74.3								
Other wool 1/													
1955	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
1956	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.5
1957	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	.7	.9	.9	1.1	.9	1.0
1958	1.0	.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	.8	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.9
1959	.5	.5	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---								
Reused and reprocessed wool 1/													
1955	9.1	8.6	9.8	7.9	6.2	6.3	6.9	6.2	7.7	8.0	7.8	8.2	7.8
1956	7.1	7.0	6.4	8.3	8.3	6.2	8.5	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.6	9.7	7.9
1957	9.7	8.1	9.3	10.2	8.0	8.5	10.7	10.1	9.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	9.6
1958	7.9	9.2	9.6	12.4	12.5	12.0	10.6	10.0	9.7	9.4	10.7	10.2	10.2
1959	8.4	9.7	10.0	8.9	9.8	10.1	8.7	9.6	9.9	10.2	11.8	10.1	9.8
1960	9.2	9.0	9.1	8.8	9.2								
Man-made fiber													
1955	21.4	21.7	20.6	20.7	18.5	22.1	19.5	20.4	16.6	17.6	18.0	15.9	19.3
1956	16.9	16.4	14.4	17.0	15.0	16.4	16.2	16.6	18.1	17.3	21.8	19.5	17.2
1957	15.8	15.0	16.2	13.7	17.9	19.1	16.0	18.2	18.6	17.5	21.5	22.0	17.[illegible]
1958	24.6	24.0	22.0	25.5	23.9	19.9	18.6	19.0	18.8	20.2	20.0	18.0	21.0
1959	14.6	16.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.6	15.0	14.8	15.1	14.9
1960	12.6	14.9	17.1	15.2	15.4								
Other fiber													
1955	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	.9	1.2
1956	.7	.8	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.2
1957	1.0	1.7	1.4	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7
1958	.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	.8	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
1959	1.5	.6	.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1960	----	---	---	---	---								

1/ As defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 21.--Production of woolen and worsted woven goods, United States, by quarters, 1958-60

Fabric	1958			1959				1960
	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	April-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.
	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards
Woven fabric (except felt)	73,626	69,174	66,291	72,466	83,586	79,546	70,257	73,466
Apparel	71,926	66,897	63,708	70,377	81,542	77,655	68,449	72,079
Government orders	1,341	1,808	1,483	964	318	197	96	548
Other than Government orders	70,585	65,089	62,225	69,413	81,224	77,458	68,353	71,531
Men's and boys'	2/30,509	2/23,142	2/26,809	2/33,159	2/35,929	2/32,551	2/29,237	2/32,025
Woolen	16,027	11,882	12,666	15,314	17,266	16,722	13,878	15,370
Worsted	12,950	10,055	12,864	16,316	16,877	14,292	13,915	15,087
Women's and children's	2/40,076	2/41,947	2/35,416	2/36,254	2/45,295	2/44,907	2/3/39,116	2/3/39,506
Woolen	32,747	34,166	29,079	30,051	36,667	36,901	26,612	27,079
Worsted	3,208	2,999	2,929	3,087	4,213	3,801	3,041	3,152
Non-apparel	1,700	2,277	2,583	2,089	2,044	1,891	1,808	1,387
Blanketing	1,353	1,731	2,005	1,481	1,464	1,368	1,370	1,054
Government orders	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Other than Government orders	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Ttrasportation upholstery	132	333	389	361	312	299	215	73
Other non-apparel	215	213	189	247	268	224	223	260
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Woven felt	2,120	1,869	2,299	2,359	2,523	2,244	2,517	2,382

1/ Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, reused wool, reprocessed wool, or other animal fibers.
2/ Includes fabrics 20 oz. and over for which breakdown not available.
3/ Includes fabrics 16 oz. up to 20 oz. for which breakdown not available.
4/ Not available.

Compiled from reports of th ureau of the Census.

Table 22 .--Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures, average 1950-54, annual 1955-60 1/

Calendar year	Noils	Wastes 2/	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics 3/	Wool blankets 4/	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit 5/	Other manufactures 6/	Carpets and rugs 7/	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average											
1950-54	21,235	10,336	8,853	2,033	10,438	339	2,306	1,095	417	9,188	66,240
1955	31,693	14,456	391	2,038	14,402	156	2,424	1,692	1,814	12,333	81,399
1956	30,381	16,370	1,175	2,405	17,449	142	3,611	3,148	2,477	13,923	91,081
1957	28,572	14,451	936	2,313	15,987	164	3,737	2,952	1,838	14,223	85,173
1958	34,082	11,862	1,277	2,420	16,444	190	3,929	2,655	1,601	15,736	90,196
1959 8/	37,748	17,576	4,162	5,229	22,670	292	5,782	6,076	1,814	25,573	126,922
1958											
1st quarter	7,905	2,820	186	475	6,796	20	311	221	310	3,340	22,384
2nd quarter	8,625	2,693	299	696	6,653	25	488	325	291	2,825	22,920
3rd quarter	9,483	2,937	402	597	1,844	68	1,767	1,193	431	4,157	22,884
4th quarter	8,070	3,411	390	653	1,187	77	1,363	910	569	5,414	22,044
Total 9/	34,083	11,861	1,277	2,421	16,480	190	3,929	2,654	1,601	15,736	90,232
1959											
1st quarter	9,742	4,297	789	1,204	5,574	19	522	315	373	5,101	27,936
2nd quarter	10,285	5,225	1,627	1,397	10,729	43	914	538	422	5,889	37,069
3rd quarter	9,169	4,636	939	1,304	3,470	152	2,442	2,759	523	7,193	32,642
4th quarter	8,552	3,418	757	1,324	2,897	78	1,904	2,464	496	7,385	29,275
Total 9/	37,748	17,576	4,162	5,229	22,670	292	5,782	6,076	1,814	25,573	126,922
1960											
1st quarter 8/	9,267	3,764	1,695	1,368	15,100	20	629	597	212	8,263	40,915

1/ Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair.
2/ Not including rags.
3/ Includes pile fabrics and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths.
4/ Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc.
5/ Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds.
6/ Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewhere specified.
7/ Converted at pounds per square foot as follows: Not made on power-driven loom, 1950 to date, 0.5; made on power-driven loom, 1950 to date, 0.20.
8/ Preliminary.
9/ Quarterly data may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and minor revisions in the annual report.

Compiled from reports of the United States Department of Commerce.

Table23 .--Raw wool content of United States domestic exports of wool manufactures, average 1950-54, annual 1955-60 1/

Calendar year	Noils and wastes 2/	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Fabrics woven and knit	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel: Knit 3/	Wearing apparel: Other than knit 4/	Felts	Other manufactures 5/	Carpets and rugs 6/	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average											
1950-54	1,828	68	287	1,538	635	342	588	407	366	423	6,482
1955	2,102	78	283	681	464	294	426	346	406	434	5,514
1956	2,176	117	245	847	107	340	461	288	611	474	5,666
1957	1,421	159	155	557	109	271	515	237	502	636	4,562
1958	1,748	95	133	664	242	177	364	176	314	664	4,577
1959 7/	1,321	231	270	598	1,013	116	303	220	375	489	4,936
1958											
1st quarter	741	20	37	149	143	39	66	43	72	181	1,491
2nd quarter	373	32	23	129	52	24	65	40	91	148	977
3rd quarter	311	14	32	223	13	58	90	34	47	112	934
4th quarter	324	29	42	164	35	56	144	53	110	223	1,180
Total 8/	1,749	95	134	665	243	177	365	170	320	664	4,582
1959											
1st quarter	252	70	40	120	32	18	47	42	69	141	831
2nd quarter	416	35	67	132	28	15	58	55	112	99	1,017
3rd quarter	290	44	84	195	437	31	86	55	80	78	1,380
4th quarter	364	83	79	152	517	51	112	68	115	171	1,712
Total 8/	1,322	232	270	599	1,014	115	303	220	376	489	4,940
1960											
1st quarter 7/	335	43	83	115	52	15	54	76	87	156	1,016

1/ Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca and other wool-like specialty hair. 2/ Not including rags. 3/ Pounds were computed from estimated price per pound, 1950-60. 4/ Includes men's and boys' suits, pants, overcoats group items converted at 3 pounds each 1950-60; women's and children's suits, dresses, ensembles group items converted at 3 pounds each 1950-60; wool felt hats group converted at 0.21 pounds each 1950-51, 0.17 pounds 1952 to date. Other wearing apparel not knit 1950 to date computed from price estimates. 5/ Census Bureau's Schedule B classification, designated manufactures, nec. 6/ Converted at pounds per square yard as follows: 1950, 2.1; 1951-60, 2.5. 7/ Preliminary. 8/ Quarterly data may not always agree with annual because of rounding and minor revisions in annual report.

Compiled from reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 24 .--Wool, cotton and manmade fibers used by the military forces, United States by quarters, 1956 to date

Year and quarter	Quantity			
	Wool (clean basis)	Cotton		Manmade fiber
	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1956				
January-March	1,231	21.7	10,420	1,868
April-June	629	26.1	12,509	1,638
July-September	958	17.9	8,610	1,443
October-December	2,078	27.9	13,393	986
Total 1/	4,896	93.6	44,931	5,935
1957				
January-March	4,445	43.9	21,083	2,119
April-June	1,715	27.7	13,281	1,273
July-September	3,174	14.3	6,862	425
October-December	1,370	20.4	9,769	263
Total 1/	10,704	106.2	50,995	2/ 5,519
1958				
January-March	1,929	24.6	11,808	137
April-June	1,816	24.1	11,568	135
July-September	3,803	23.2	11,144	752
October-December	3,377	25.3	12,135	803
Total 1/	10,925	97.2	46,655	2/ 3,591
1959				
January-March	2,764	20.7	9,946	484
April-June	950	22.6	10,869	460
July-September	355	13.8	6,609	222
October-December	329	20.1	9,630	378
Total 1/	4,398	77.2	37,054	2/ 2,865
1960				
January-March	363	12.9	6,179	402
April-June				
July-September				
October-December				
Total 1/				

1/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.
2/ Includes certain items partly estimated from annual reports. Not available on a quarterly basis.
3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 25.--Cuttings of specified items of men's tailored clothing, U.S., January-May, 1958-60

Type of garment	Number of garments cut			Percentage change in average weekly rate 1960 from	
	1958 (22 weeks)	1959 (21 weeks)	1960 (21 weeks)	1958	1959
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
Suits, total	7,785	8,628	9,613	+29.4	+11.4
Regular-weight	4,422	4,524	4,445	+5.3	-1.8
Medium-weight	)		1,800)		
50% or more wool	)		1,125)		
Other	)		675)		
	) 3,363	4,104	)	+61.0	+25.9
Light-weight	)		3,368)		
50% or more wool	)		1,159)		
Other	)		2,209)		
Separate dress and sport trousers	30,572	36,836	42,487	+45.6	+15.3
50% or more wool	5,198	5,938	6,198	+24.9	+4.4
Other	25,374	30,898	36,289	+49.9	+17.5
Dress and sport coats	2,794	4,558	4,539	+70.2	-.4
Overcoats and topcoats	1,548	1,805	1,903	+28.7	+5.3

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 26.--Percentage distribution of cuttings of men's tailored clothing by fiber content and type of garment, U.S., January-May ,1958-60

Type of garment	1958	1959	1960
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Medium-weight suits	---	---	100.0
50% or more wool	---	---	62.5
Other	---	---	37.5
Light-weight suits	---	---	100.0
50% or more wool	---	---	34.4
Other	---	---	65.6
Separate dress and sport trousers	100.0	100.0	100.0
50% or more wool	17.0	16.1	14.6
Other	83.0	83.9	85.4

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 27.--Cuttings of specified items of women's, misses', and juniors'outerwear garments by fiber content and type of garment, U. S. , January-May, 1958-60

Type of garment	1958	1959	1960	Percentage change 1960 from 1959
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Dresses (unit-priced)	67,794	72,900	74,778	+2.6
Rayon and acetate	30,450	33,946	32,492	-4.3
Other	37,344	38,954	42,286	+8.6
Skirts	33,588	46,596	52,188	+12.0
Cotton	---	---	33,756	---
Other	---	---	18,432	---
Suits	3,417	5,112	4,627	-9.5
Wool	---	---	2,430	---
Other	---	---	2,197	---
Coats	8,067	8,939	8,061	-9.8
Blouses	75,576	80,700	87,024	+7.8
Cotton	60,324	60,072	66,000	+9.9
Other	15,252	20,628	21,024	+1.9

Compiled from Facts for Industry Series M23H, Bureau of the Census.

Table .--Percentage distribution of cuttings of women's, misses', and juniors outerwear garments by fiber content and type of garment, U. S.,January-May, 1958-60

Type of garment	1958	1959	1960
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Dresses (unit-priced)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rayon and acetate	44.9	46.6	43.5
Other	55.1	53.4	56.5
Skirts	---	---	100.0
Cotton	---	---	64.7
Other	---	---	35.3
Suits	---	---	100.0
Wool	---	---	52.5
Other	---	---	47.5
Blouses	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cotton	79.8	74.4	75.8
Other	20.2	25.6	24.2

Derived from Facts for Industry Series M23H, Bureau of the Census.

Table 29.--Production of wool, grease basis, in specified countries and world, average 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 1/	1960 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America						
United States 2/	270.1	279.1	269.1	271.7	291.7	---
Total North America 3/ 4/ 5/	315.0	325.0	310.0	315.0	335.0	340.0
Europe						
United Kingdom	98.6	104.3	113.6	118.7	128.1	123.0
France	52.2	60.0	61.7	60.6	65.9	65.0
Spain	82.5	74.8	78.5	75.0	72.5	77.2
Italy	37.2	26.9	32.0	32.6	34.3	34.8
Total West Europe 3/ 5/	365.0	365.0	385.0	390.0	405.0	405.0
Bulgaria	35.4	32.3	32.8	36.5	37.0	37.0
Hungary	12.4	14.4	14.8	16.1	17.6	18.0
Poland	14.5	21.5	20.4	19.8	20.0	20.0
Rumania	40.0	43.0	42.1	43.1	43.0	43.0
Yugoslavia	35.2	32.8	30.9	31.0	34.6	35.0
Total East Europe 3/	160.0	170.0	170.0	175.0	180.0	180.0
Total Europe 3/ 5/ 6/	525.0	535.0	550.0	565.0	585.0	585.0
U. S. S. R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	483.7	566.0	630.0	701.0	765.0	805.0
Asia						
China (Mainland) 7/	95.0	126.0	132.0	135.0	150.0	155.0
Iran	38.2	44.1	43.2	44.0	43.0	40.0
Iraq	24.0	26.2	28.4	23.1	23.0	23.0
Syria	19.0	20.7	20.7	20.7	14.6	11.0
Turkey	78.6	76.6	83.8	79.4	83.8	88.2
India	72.0	72.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	75.0
Pakistan	33.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Total Asia 3/ 5/	430.0	475.0	490.0	485.0	495.0	500.0
South America						
Argentina	393.0	392.4	409.0	420.6	434.3	440.0
Brazil	52.4	62.0	66.7	63.0	59.5	60.0
Chile	41.6	47.7	47.4	48.9	49.8	50.0
Peru	20.4	20.7	19.8	22.0	22.0	23.1
Uruguay	194.8	187.1	198.0	176.4	158.7	180.0
Total South America 3/ 5/	725.0	730.0	760.0	750.0	745.0	775.0
Africa						
Algeria	16.4	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Morocco	35.6	36.2	33.1	35.2	35.0	35.0
Union of South Africa	286.9	320.8	299.1	313.6	315.0	310.0
Total Africa 3/ 5/	365.0	405.0	380.0	395.0	395.0	390.0
Oceania						
Australia	1,261.3	1,564.3	1,433.8	1,590.6	1,688.7	1,650.0
New Zealand	433.5	490.6	496.4	540.0	565.0	580.0
Total Oceania 3/ 5/	1,695.0	2,055.0	1,930.0	2,130.0	2,255.0	2,230.0
Total world 4/ 5/	4,540.0	5,090.0	5,055.0	5,335.0	5,575.0	5,625.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Weight of shorn and pulled wool as reported by Crop Reporting Board, AMS. 3/ Includes other countries not shown in table. 4/ Includes U. S. pulled wool production at its greasy shorn equivalent weight. 5/ Rounded to fives of millions. 6/ Based on present boundries. 7/ Includes China Proper (22 provinces), Manchuria, Jehol, Sinkiang (Turkestan), and Tibet.

Compiled from reports of the Foreign Agricultural Service and of Agricultural Estimates Division, AMS.

Table 30.--Price per pound of fleece wools, clean basis (Bradford yield), at the London auctions, by Bradford grades, July 1958 to date

Week ended 1/		Good medium fleeces		Fine crossbred fleeces		Crossbred fleeces	
		64's - 70's	58's - 60's	56's	50's	48's	46's
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1958							
July	18	124.9	---	---	71.2	64.2	64.2
September	12	116.7	---	---	70.0	63.0	63.0
September	19	112.2	---	---	67.8	63.1	63.1
October	24	112.3	---	---	67.8	63.1	63.1
October	31	106.4	---	80.7	67.8	63.1	63.1
November	28	106.3	---	81.8	68.9	64.3	64.3
December	5	106.3	---	81.7	68.9	64.2	64.2
1959							
January	16	98.2	---	---	---	---	63.1
January	23	98.3	81.9	---	67.9	63.2	63.2
February	27	100.7	85.5	---	70.2	65.6	64.4
March	13	103.1	86.7	---	71.5	66.8	65.6
April	17	120.9	---	---	82.2	78.6	78.6
April	24	124.3	---	---	85.6	83.3	83.3
May	29	118.3	96.1	86.7	79.7	77.3	76.1
June	5	118.3	96.1	86.7	79.7	77.3	76.2
July	10	121.8	100.7	89.0	83.2	80.8	79.2
July	17	124.2	103.1	90.2	85.5	83.2	82.0
September	18	125.1	108.7	92.3	88.8	86.5	85.3
September	25	121.6	105.2	91.2	86.5	84.2	83.0
October	30	121.6	107.5	91.2	86.5	84.2	84.2
November	6	121.4	107.4	92.2	87.6	84.1	84.1
December	4	122.4	107.2	94.4	88.6	85.1	85.1
December	11	122.4	107.3	94.5	88.6	86.3	86.3
1960							
January	15	122.4	107.3	94.4	88.6	86.3	86.3
January	22	122.6	107.4	94.6	88.7	86.4	86.4
February	12	119.1	105.1	91.1	85.2	82.9	82.9
February	26	118.0	105.1	87.6	82.9	80.6	80.6
March	25	122.8	107.6	91.2	85.4	84.2	83.0
April	1	122.8	107.6	91.3	85.4	84.2	83.1
May	13	119.3	104.1	87.7	83.0	80.7	80.7
May	20	119.2	104.0	88.8	83.0	80.7	80.7
July	8	115.8	98.3	88.9	83.1	80.7	80.7
July	15	119.4	98.3	88.9	83.1	80.7	80.7

1/ Opening and closing weeks for each series.

Compiled from Krelinger and Fernau market reports. Prices converted from pence (United Kingdom) to cents at current rates of exchange.

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